The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.--NO 111. FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER THE GALE.

World's Fair Buildings Suffer but Little Damage.

SEVERITY OF THE STORM.

Officials Pleased Over the Result of the Test.

WHAT EXAMINATION SHOWS.

The State and Foreign Structures All Intact.

ALL LEAKS TO BE STOPPED TODAY.

The work at Jackson Park goes irresistibly on, despite the elements, which seem to have combined to do their worst. Not content with the unprecedented gale of Wednesday night the wind blew furiously all day yesterday, attaining at times a velocity of forty miles an hour. Rain and snow alternated all day, and the chilling blasts were heart-breaking to the natives of sunny climes scattered about the grounds on the Midway Plaisance.

Yet with all this the World's Fair officials were inclined to be jubilant yesterday. The fair had just weathered a gale that was a test of the worst the wind could do, short of being a cyclone. A trifle damaged by water and minus a comparatively few panes of glass, the great buildings of the White City were intact, as solid as the steel of their tremendious arches.

But it was a wild night for all that. Uncle Sam's man in the Auditorium said that at 3 a. m. Thursday the gale was blowing seventy-two miles an hour, and that the barometer was 28.92, the lowest Chicago has known since the office was established. When he says that the vibration of the Auditorium tower was so great that three of his observation clocks stopped running, the officials of the Fair may well feel that the solidity of the Fair buildings has been established. And not only did the immense structures of steel and glass stand the test, but State and foreign buildings, and even the nondescript structures on Midway Plaisance, weathered the storm. Most remarkable of all, the statuary, with a few unimportant exceptions, was not damaged.

Every one from department chiefs to reporters was astir early yesterday morning to see how far the police reports of damage were borne out by careful daylight investigation. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Assistant Director of Works Graham made a tour of all the buildings and an estimate of the damage occasioned by the storm. According to his statement last night not more than fifty panes of glass had been blown out of the various roofs, and the injury to exhibits, it is figured up, will reach not more than $500. Other officials put the number of broken panes at 200, and estimates of damage varied greatly.

The Manufactures Building.

The big Manufactures Building stands right on the lake shore and the gale, taking a clean sweep across the open water, struck it full in the side. Naturally it was buffeted hardest and fared worst. The night scenes were exciting. When the storm was at its height half a dozen or more panes of glass fell with a crash that was heard even above the roar of the storm. The glass missed the guard by a few feet. He was shortly afterward relieved and upon reaching headquarters declared that 250 feet of the roof had been blown away. This alarming statement went out upon the telephone wires, and reporters reaching the spot found that section of the building in darkness and the rain pouring in over a space 250 feet long. The statement of the guard was naturally taken for the truth, hence the report that 250 feet of the roof had gone.

Though pleased that the damage was no worse, Fair officials had considerable to worry them. Throughout the thirty-two acres of roofing on the Manufactures Building there were hundreds of leaky places. At noon yesterday the water was still dripping through the roof in various places. A glance at the tar roofing disclosed that the under surface was wet. The glass roofing, of which there is twelve acres, was not much better so far as the east side of the great building is concerned. All the way along this stretch of covering the water found its way, penetrating it and falling to the floor.

Chief Allison, of the Department of Manufactures, was greatly distressed yesterday over the failure of the roof of the building to shed the water. He had little to say, because he did not care to be placed in the attitude of criticising the work of construction. His most emphatic expression was: "It is too bad. I had hoped that the leaks would have been repaired. Have I had any complaints? Yes, a good many of them. The Commissioners from nearly all the foreign countries have called upon me and, I may say, made my official life for the present very unpleasant. The Belgians were especially wrought up, and it must be confessed there was a great deal of room for dissatisfaction. Still, exhibiters understand that the storm was of unprecedented fury, and are disposed to be reasonable about the state of affairs."

When the Belgian Commissioners reached their space in the Manufactures Building yesterday morning they found a great deal of water covering it. Auger-holes had to be bored in the floor to drain it off. Upon further examination it was found that many of the boxes of exhibits had been standing in water three inches deep and the damage cannot be accurately determined until after the exhibits have been unpacked. A zinc manufacturing firm at Belgium had constructed a beautiful little pavilion, the roof of which is ruined by the storm. The damage to that exhibit alone was estimated at $100. Throughout Belgium's space there were wet places on the floor and the water had found its way through the gallery and stained the muslin covering which is being tacked overhead the exhibit space.

Just south of the Belgium exhibit is the space set apart for Russia. Much to the chagrin of the Russian Commissioners they found pools of water covering their space, and they were consequently unable to continue the work of installation.

Just north of Belgium is the French display. A great deal of costly work is being executed on this exhibit. Reinwater stained a great deal of the decorations. But the Frenchmen lost no time in repairing the damages. Men with brushes and plaster were at work yesterday afternoon retrimming the damaged portions.

How the Buildings Fared.

Director-General Davis received yesterday afternoon reports from all his Department Chiefs. There were complaints from the Agriculture, Transportation, Manufactures, Fine Arts, Horticulture, and Electricity Buildings. In the Transportation Building there were not many leaks, but a sufficient number of them to cause Chief Willard A. Smith to feel uncomfortable. The water was mostly in the annex. "I was considerably disappointed," said Mr. Smith. "The roof on the building is practically a new one and I had expected that it would be waterproof. It seems to me that it isn't."

No damage to exhibits was done in the Electricity Building. The roof leaked in but one or two places. The leaks were, with but one exception, over aisles. The water fell on but one exhibit space, and fortunately there were no displays there to be damaged. The Columbian Guards, who have sleeping-rooms in the towers, were run out of their bunks by the storm. The water blew in and trickled down through the dormitories, saturating the bedding. "It was pretty tough," said a guard yesterday afternoon. "There are about forty of us who have sleeping-rooms in the Electricity Building. The majority of us had to crawl out, put on our overcoats, and sit around and shiver." One of the suite of rooms forming Chief Barrett's offices was thoroughly drenched. The ceiling and the carpet were soaked with water and practically ruined. By actual count there were a dozen places along the east wall and at the north end where the water ran through and wet the floor of the gallery in patches. The worst leak was over the main entrance at the north end, where a chunk of falling plaster from one of the towers had broken a pane of glass. It happened, however, that there was not an exhibit within twenty feet of the spot. Consequently no damage resulted. Dr. Hornsby, the Assistant Chief, said: "I feel that the Exposition management and the exhibiters are to be congratulated on the stability and safety of this structure." In every instance the leaks along the east side were next to the towers and only dampened the walls.

There was just one bad leak in the Mines and Mining Building and it damaged a few photographs for the New South Wales exhibit. Along the west wall, near the north end, where a waterspout, extends down through the roof, makes a bend and goes out under the eaves, the water seems to have poured through in a stream. It left a small pond on the gallery floor that dripped down onto a number of boxes and bundles. There were also half a dozen small leaks along the east side, but none of them interfered with exhibits.

Danger in the Agricultural Building.

In the Agricultural Building, near the center aisle, the floor was strewn with fragments of glass from the skylight above. Seven large panes directly overhead had been shattered by the storm of the night before. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a sudden crash almost in the center of the building and six panes of skylight fell to the floor just in front of the Ohio pavilion. Guards were stationed at either end of the center aisle to warn all comers that there was danger in passing through the center aisle. Mr. Robinson, in charge of the work of construction on the Agricultural Building, wore a look of evident anxiety as he drove down the center aisle late yesterday afternoon. "We suffered hardly any damage from the terrible storm of last night," he said. "Outside of a dozen panes of glass, which cost seven cents each, the only damage done by the gale was the blowing down of a little statue in one corner of the building, which can be replaced for $5 or $6. Advices from Washington this afternoon are that we may expect a still heavier storm tonight and I confess I am a little worried about that."

Along the wide stretch of the peristyle, where the wind had full sweep, the only evidence of damage was found in the fact that a few pieces of staff had been blown from the great pillars. The heroic statues, many of which are in place on top of the Columbian Arch, were apparently not disturbed in the least, notwithstanding the report that they had been swept away.

In Music Hall, at the northern end of the peristyle, the rain had forced its way in at several places through the roof, but the damage was merely nominal. The falling timbers which occasioned such alarm and caused the report that the roof had given way were loose pieces of wood used by the female decorators.

In Machinery Hall a few panes were also blown in. But Mr. Graham and Mr. Burnham happened into the structure in the midst of the storm, and laying aside all formalities grabbed up tarpaulins and spread them over exhibits.

A few leaks were discovered in the roof of the Fine Arts Palace. Many thousands of dollars' worth of paintings from all countries were stored there. By reason of the prompt action of Mr. Graham's forces and the Columbian Guards no damage, it is reported, was done. "I went through every room in the building," said Mr. Graham, "and could not discover that a single picture or piece of statuary had been injured."

The roof of the Government Building proved to be as much of a leaker as its companions in the southern portion of the grounds.

State Buildings Uninjured.

A painstaking tour of observation and inquiry among the different State buildings yesterday elicited the information that they were entirely uninjured by the storm. A little water was forced through the roof of the Kansas Building and a transom light in a door of the Maryland Building was blown in, but the contents of the buildings were absolutely uninjured. The contractors, workmen, and guards all agreed in stating that they had not heard of any injury to the State buildings.

The foreign buildings were equally intact. Every one of them was inspected and searching questions addressed to the workmen and guards and not the slightest trace of a mishap was found. The contractor of the Guatemalan Building laughed heartily at the rumor that his building had been seriously injured. He said that the storm had not had the slightest effect on it and that it was rapidly nearing completion. The fairest mark of all for the gale was the sky-scraping minaret of the German Building, but not a plank of the scaffolding around it even was displaced.

Today Mr. Graham will start a large force of men repairing roofs wherever leaks have been discovered. The Assistant Director of Works feels certain that everything will be all right in the end. "I feel greatly encouraged," he said yesterday afternoon; "that was an unusual storm, which I do not think will be repeated in a dozen years. As you may have observed, it was only the east side of the Manufactures Building which leaked. The west side and the north and south ends were comparatively free from leakage. We couldn't do anything with workmen today because of the wind and rain. I climbed to the top of the Manufactures roof and found that only by holding to some support could I prevent myself from being blown to the ground. Under the circumstances it was too dangerous to send men to the roof. Tomorrow, however, if there is any moderation in the wind we will have workmen repairing all the weakest spots.

"We never counted on water running up hill," continued Mr. Graham. "When the wind struck the arched roof of the big Manufactures Building, for instance, it was strong enough to force the rain up towards the top of the roof. It drove the water under the panes of glass which overlap about two inches. This explains why there was so much leakage and so few panes of glass broken."

PRINCE BISMARCK IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Ex-Chancellor Stricken at His Place at Friedrichsruhe.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 20.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Prince Bismarck is seriously ill at his palace at Friedrichsruhe. The illness of the ex-Chancellor was only made known today. When he was last seen in public, April 1, on the occasion of the celebration of his 78th birthday he appeared well and hearty. He seemed to share the belief of his loyal followers that his constitution was proof against sickness. The nature of the malady from which he suffers is not announced.

Syndicate to Buy Grocery Houses.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—[Special.]—A rumor was on the street today that a representative of an English syndicate, with a capital of $5,000,000, was in town negotiating for the control of one of the big grocery houses.

FROM THE OLD HOME.

PARLOR IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING FURNISHED BY KENTUCKIANS.

Dainty Fittings from the Ancestral Homes of Blue Grass Chivalry—Chairs Formerly Used by Henry Clay, Elder Brewster, and the Justices of the Supreme Court—Pictures of Famous Kentucky Women to Adorn the Walls—Preparations for Arrival of Visitors.

An old colonial parlor transferred from the far-famed "Kentucky Home" will be found in the Woman's Building, side by side with its old neighbor and friend Ohio, represented by the Cincinnati room, which occupies the center section of the balcony and with its hospitable doors and open archways joins Kentucky with the room of the "Golden Gate." The interior of the Kentucky room is completely finished in white and gold and appears but the continuation of the beauty in the "gallery of honor." Its quaint construction and ornamentation carry one back in fancy to the days of the revolution.

Two broad transoms or beams, extending across the ceiling, with architraves picked out

PRESIDENT TYLER'S SOFA.

with gold, divide the ceiling into three parts. Four modified ionic columns with gold caps are placed under the transoms three feet from each corner. Each column will be decorated one-third of its length from the base with sprays of the wild rose, entwining its tendrils into the grooves of the column. The windows, 8x4 feet, have been lowered to meet the style of the old colonial period, and will be filled with mirrors in the lower sashes. The third

ELDER BREWSTER'S CHAIR.

window, to make the harmony of the room complete, has been made and is formed entirely of mirrors, set in the sash of twelve small sections, with its dormer top formed of irregular panes.

An old-fashioned fireplace, in which the huge back log could be rolled, is placed on the south side of the room. Its dormer top will be filled with plate-glass mirrors, the sash and columns having the gold trimming which prevails throughout. On each side are two pieces of work which will be occupied by a piece of statuary executed by Miss Enid Yandell of Kentucky, who did the caryatides on the Women's Building. On the mantel will be placed two decorated pieces of ceramics done by Kentucky artists.

The brass andirons and fenders in the fireplace are loaned by a member of the family

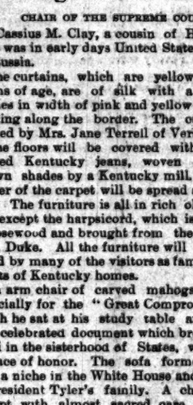
CHAIR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

of Cassius M. Clay, a cousin of Henry Clay, who was in early days United States Minister to Russia.

The curtains, which are yellow with the stains of age, are of silk with a band six inches in width of pink and yellow roses extending along the border. The curtains are loaned by Mrs. Jane Terrell of Versailles, Ky.

The floors will be covered with the celebrated Kentucky jeans, woven in golden brown shades by a Kentucky mill. Over the center of the carpet will be spread an oriental rug. The furniture is all in rich old mahogany except the harpsicord, which is gold set in rosewood and brought from the home of Gen. Duke. All the furniture will be recognized by many of the visitors as familiar ornaments of Kentucky homes.

An arm chair of carved mahogany, made especially for the "Great Compromiser," in which he sat at his study table and framed the celebrated document which brought Missouri in the sisterhood of States, will occupy a place of honor. The sofa formerly occupied a niche in the White House and belonged to President Tyler's family. A chair, which is kept with almost sacred care, has been loaned by Miss Bartlett, a descendant of old Elder Brewster of Plymouth Colony fame. The chair is one in which he sat and has been handed down from generation to generation through these nearly 300 years. A chair be-



HENRY CLAY'S CHAIR.

longing to the daughter of Judge Wheat of the Superior Court of Kentucky which all the Justices of the Supreme Court have used is in the loan exhibit for this room. Several portraits of Kentucky women who were noted for their beauty will adorn the walls. One is of Susan Shelby, by Sully, representing the famous beauty dressed in the style of Marie Antoinette. Another is of Sarah Scott Humphreys, painted by Jewett. A bust picture of Mrs. Frances Breckinridge, mother of John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, will hang in a prominent place.

An antique piano will occupy one corner of the room, and plans have been made whereby several musicals will be given in this room during the summer. The work of decoration has been done by Miss Carter of Versailles, Ky. She has been a student of the Art School of Design in Cincinnati and was selected by the Columbian clubs of Kentucky to decorate their room. She was told to make real here in the Woman's Building the parlor of an old Kentucky home and $5,000 was given her for the purpose. How well she has succeeded Kentuckians will answer when the great Fair opens.

FOR THE BOWER OF FLORA.

Rare Palms and Beautiful Flowers for the Fair.

The Floricultural Department received a fine lot of carnations yesterday, among which were 400 select varieties of Remantantia, 1,000 grenadines, and 500 Vienna dwarfs. Another lot of carnations was also received from a Philadelphia firm, together with 250 double Marguerites. There will soon be 10,000 carnations in bloom.

A New York florist sent a carload of fine plants, which arrived yesterday. As soon as the weather will permit he will send another

FERNS FROM AUSTRALIA.

half a ton and another is filled with rhododendrons. The tenderest and costliest of the smaller plants will be placed in greenhouses that are now in course of erection west of Horticultural Hall.

There were received yesterday from Philadelphia seven cases of cannas, gloxinias, tuberoses, and begonias, there being 1,335 plants in all. A single New York firm sends seventy-five cannas and 300 pansies. By the 1st of May there will be seen 20,000 pansies in bloom in and around the Horticultural Building. A carload of many varieties of cacti and

PLANTING THE SPANISH BAYONET.

several hundred orchids were received from Mexico yesterday and will be set out in the Horticultural Building in a space reserved in the northeast corner.

ARRANGING THE CEREMONIES.

Plans Laid for the Reception of the President and the Duke of Veragua.

The Committee on Ceremonies together with the committee of prominent Chicagoans appointed by the State Department at Washington and William E. Curtis, who came as the special representative of the State Department, and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, the Spanish Consul, met in the Rand-McNally Building yesterday for the purpose of arranging for the entertainment of the President and Duke of Veragua, who will arrive in Chicago with their parties Saturday, April 29. The subcommittee who have been in consultation with Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Harrison, and Gen. Miles made their report, which was adopted after many changes and suggestions had been made. The final arrangement of the matter is left in the hands of a committee of five, which will consist of President Thomas W. Palmer, Chairman Lawrence of the Local Committee on Ceremonies, and one member each from the National and Local Committees on Ceremonies, and one member from the Board of Directors, who will be appointed by President Palmer. These members will be named early today and a partial report from this new committee submitted at a meeting to be held this afternoon. It is not expected that the full program will be made out for several days, as there is a vast amount of detail work to be done.

Those present yesterday expressed their appreciation of a poem entitled "The Prophecy," which was written for the opening services by W. D. Croffut of Washington. After its reading yesterday by President Palmer, which occupied seven minutes, the general committee formally accepted it for use on the opening day. The Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., the blind Chaplain of the United States Senate, will offer the opening prayer.

LYNCHING IN KANSAS.

NEGRO STRUNG TO A TELEGRAPH POLE AT SALINA.

He Assaults the Night Agent of the Union Pacific at 8 a. m., Is Convicted at 2 p. m., and Dies at 8:30 p. m.—The Crowd Drags Him from Under a Car Seat and He Is Landed on the Pole Without Being Allowed to Finish His Speech—His Body Nearly Denuded.

SALINA, Kas., April 20.—[Special.]—Five hundred citizens of this town went in a crowd to the Union Pacific east-bound train at 8:30 tonight and taking Dan Adams, a colored man, from Sheriff Phillips, who had him in charge, took him to a telegraph pole on the principal street and hanged him.

Adams committed his crime at 8 o'clock this morning. At 2 o'clock he was convicted, and at 8:30 he was dead. The Sheriff was on his way to the State prison at Lansing with his man when he was taken by the mob. He was under sentence for seven years, his crime being an assault upon Night Agent Roy Short of the Union Pacific railroad company. He pleaded for his life.

"This is not right, gentlemen," the fellow said, piteously; "a man should not die for this."

But the mob only murmured a concerted oath and the negro was swung up. When the leaders of the mob found the negro prisoner he was in the hands of the Sheriff, hidden under a seat in the smoking-car. Sheriff Phillips declared that he had sent his prisoner by another train.

"Then we'll have you," cried one of the mob. In a moment another man caught sight of the negro's feet protruding from the seat.

"There he is," cried he. "Out with him." Phillips gave up, and in a moment a rope had been wrapped about the black man's feet. Another rope was clapped about his head. This made a fastening at either side of the seat, and willing hands grasped it and tried to pull the negro out. The crowds pulling against each other almost jerked the black man in two.

Rope Fastened to His Neck.

"For God's sake!" he managed to ejaculate as the rope tightened about his head. It was not securely fastened to his neck and slipped over his face, tearing it fearfully. Then the men at the other end succeeded in pulling the cowering black man out. The conductor threatened to put the train in motion, at which the black man pleaded for him to do so, but the mob shouted for the man. In three minutes he had been taken from the train, not, however, until he lost nearly all of his clothing. Standing bareheaded, with nothing on but his shoes, shirt, and trousers, he presented a pitiful spectacle. He called upon the merciful to help him, but not one spoke in his favor.

He was dragged to the telegraph pole in front of the station, where the leaders took hold of him and bound his quivering hands and feet. He stood still in the raw April wind and raised his eyes upward, but there was no pity in the crowd. Adams had a record for general crookedness and no one was disposed to be his friend. A few blacks skirted the throng, but they were kept in the background by the many whites who were participating in the fight for the man's life.

"Say your little speech," some one cried.

"Say your prayers," cried another.

"Don't let him say anything," some one else shouted.

"He's got no right to breathe any more," and the dusky mutineer shook with his head.

"This ain't right," he began, in a voice quivering from emotion and the cold.

"Yes, it is," some one cried, interrupting him.

"I haven't got any friends left," Adams went on.

Dies Before He Finishes Speaking.

"You're right there," yelled a voice.

"But I want to say," continued Adams, "that I ain't as bad as I've been pictured. I ain't ready to die. I ain't done nothing to deserve this. I——" but the crowd was impatient. It was too cold to stand there listening to a negro's murmurings, so the black man was taken under the crossarm of a telegraph pole. A man had already shinned to the top of it and a rope dangled over the arm. One end of it was fastened about the negro's neck and the other was grasped by half a hundred hands. Not a word was spoken. The crowd seemed to need no signal. As one man it pulled, and like a shot the black, half-clothed form shot up until the head nearly touched the cross-arm. The body was lowered a bit, all the while quivering and writhing, the face showing expression of greatest mental as well as physical agony. In five minutes the face and body began to grow calmer, and in ten minutes it was still. Then the men at the rope took the end and tied it about the pole. In ten minutes more the crowd had scattered, and not a man was seen who said a word about it.

At 10 o'clock tonight the Coroner reached the scene of the lynching and cut the body down. In that time the clothing had been torn by the men for mementos and the almost naked body swayed in the wind.

The crime for which Adams paid the penalty of his life was committed at an early hour this morning, when Adams, with three other darkies, was found in the Union Pacific freight depot by Night Agent Roy Short, who ordered them out. Adams stopped to argue the matter, when Short told him to hurry on. Words passed and the men came together. Short had a shovel and Adams a razor. Short hit the negro. Adams cut the agent six times. He was at once arrested and the District Court, now in session, convicted him of assault by 2 o'clock and sentenced him to seven years in the penitentiary. All the while friends of Short, including many good citizens, organized and quietly proceeded to the depot and took the darky. The rest has been told.

NEW FAST TRAINS BOSTON TO CHICAGO.

Fitchburg Road Will Put on Three Daily After May 14.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—[Special.]—The Fitchburg road will make an important departure May 14, when it will put on a service of three fast trains daily to Chicago, with parlor and sleeping-cars. The route will be by the Fitchburg Tunnel, West Shore, and Nickel Plate roads, an even 1,000 miles, and the shortest line between Boston and Chicago. The trains will leave Boston at 9 a. m., 3 and 7:15 p. m. Will run through without change and make time well within the thirty-five-hour limit. A report from New York is that the Erie railroad is dissatisfied with its freight connection with the New England States via Newburg and is secretly promoting a scheme for a new line from Port Deposit to Schenectady, to be known as the Lackawanna, Catskill and Boston road. By the proposed line it would secure a much longer haul and enter New England by the Boston and Albany road. The new road will traverse the Catskill Mountains, and it is anticipated that the summer travel will nearly pay the operating expenses of the road for the entire year.

Sharp Contest Over Scholfield's Place.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—Preparations are being made for the Democratic Judicial convention for the Second District of Illinois, which meets in this city next Tuesday. Just now Fayette County appears to be the battle ground. Delegates are to be selected by a convention which meets here next Monday. The primaries are to be held in the various townships next Saturday. The contest between Judge Phillips and Judge Jones for the six delegates Fayette County furnishes promises to be the most exciting ever witnessed in the county.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today: Generally fair, slightly warmer

Pages.

1 World's Fair Buildings Weather the Storm "The Old Kentucky Home" at the Fair. Negro Lynching at Salina, Kas. Fourteen Men Drowned at Milwaukee.
2 Another Awful Cyclone in Mississippi. Schooner Danforth Wrecked.
3 Ætna Arrives at Fortress Monroe. Carlisle Defines His Financial Policy. Black Jack Gattaw Dead.
5 Ferdinand and Marie Louise Married. Tennessee Miners Attack Prison Guards. Attack on the Nicaragua Canal President.
6 Electricity for South Side Car Lines. Fourth Reunion of Pioneers of Chicago.
7 Racing in the Snow at Hawthorne. Two Hot Favorites Win at Memphis. Nebraska Methodist Minister Disappears.
8 Contractor Guilford Appeals to the Law. Anti-Pool Bill Recalled and Advanced.
9 Santa Fe Railroad to Act Independently. Rivalry Between Victoria and Vancouver.
12 Wants a Land Deal Enjoined. Depression in the Local Stock Market.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—Comparatively Little Damage Done by the Storm of Wednesday Night—Committee on Ceremonies Considers Reception Arrangements—Kentucky Women Fit Up a Typical Blue Grass Parlor in the Woman's Building—Thousands of Rare Plants Received for the Floricultural Department—Panorama of the Alps Formally Opened on Midway Plaisance—Work Stopped on Two Hotels Near the Fair—Northern Pacific Railway Company Fitting Up a Hotel in the Grand Central Station—Model of the Nicaragua Canal Tested—Sergt. Warwick Buried at Fort Sheridan—Passes Signed by Supt. Horace Tucker.

Today—Committee on Ceremonies Meets to Complete Reception Arrangements—Long Tom May Arrive from New York—Germans Hope to Get the Krupp Gun in Place.

BOOTH'S PHYSICIAN ISSUES A BULLETIN.

Says It Is Impossible to Predict What the Outcome Will Be.

NEW YORK, April 20.—[Special.]—Dr. Smith visited Edwin Booth again at 11 o'clock tonight and afterwards announced that his distinguished patient was so much better as to render all immediate danger out of the question. He issued the following formal statement of the case:

Mr. Booth was attacked yesterday morning by partial aphasia and some paralysis of the right arm and right side of his face, in all probability due to a slight hemorrhage on the brain. At no time has he been unconscious or in any immediate danger. He passed a good night, sleeping most of the time, and has had a restful day. It is impossible to predict at the present time what the outcome will be. SINCLAIR SMITH, M. D.

Mr. Booth seems to rally a little this morning. His head became clearer and he was delirious only at intervals. Dr. Smith, Mr. Booth's physician, did not leave his patient until nearly 5 o'clock this morning. He returned shortly after 9 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Grossman reached the Players' club about 10 a. m. and the latter remained in attendance upon her father until 2 o'clock, when she went to her home. While his daughter was by his side Mr. Booth talked incessantly—now coherently and again wandering off into a kind of delirium. Mr. Booth's attack, taking, as it did, the form of paralysis resulting from the brain, took a more complicated shape today when a serious affection of an internal nature developed, seeming to show kidney trouble. It is this more than his loss of speech or aphasia which is at present causing the most serious anxiety. Mr. Booth suffers great agony at times and in his present weakened condition this fact is one of significance. Those immediately interested in the case are careful in their answers. Mr. Booth slept almost the entire day. Not the least hopeful sign of Mr. Booth's condition is that he was able today to take kumyss at intervals without the distressing nausea, to which he has been subject.

FAILS FOR SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

Australian Joint Stock Bank Forced to the Wall by Withdrawal of Deposits.

LONDON, April 20.—The failure is announced of the Australian Joint Stock Bank with liabilities amounting to $65,000,000. The deposits amount to nearly $55,000,000. The bank was incorporated by act of Council in 1853. Its paid-up capital was stated as £706,394, there being 78,266 shares issued and paid up to £9 a share. The reserve fund has been stated this year as £500,000, and the further liability of shareholders as £860,926. The bank has 200 branches in Australia. The failure was due to the heavy withdrawal of deposits. The news of the failure reached this city too late to affect the market.

Banquet of the Cymrodorion Society.

National music, national speeches which appealed to national feeling, national enthusiasm abounded at the second annual banquet of the Cymrodorion Society held at the Victoria Hotel last night. D. V. Samuels acted as toastmaster, and the following is the list of speakers and the topics to which their remarks were devoted: "Flowers of the Fair," John Thorpe; "Keltic Literature," the Rev. Fred Evans, D. D.; "Music of the Fair," William L. Tomlins; "The Ladies," W. E. Powell.

Inter-Mountain Stockgrowers Meet.

OGDEN, Utah, April 20.—The second annual convention of the Inter-Mountain Stockgrowers' Association is in session in this city. Gov. Thomas, in the course of an address today, indorsed recommendations there strongly set forth that the Congress of the United States be asked to cede all arid lands to various States and Territories, enabling Legislative bodies of each to so govern the use of said lands as to preserve them for natural use and protect the great cattle industry.

Three Killed by a Falling Derrick.

CREDO, W. Va., April 20.—While a dummy engine on the Ohio River railroad was pushing a cough over the bridge over Twelve Pole Creek this morning it struck a derrick which fell and threw the coach from the bridge. The conductor, brakeman, and one passenger were killed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Capt. John M. Brooks has been appointed receiver of the Middlesboro, Ky., hotel company. Liabilities, $84,000.

E. B. Clifton, an escaped inmate from the Indiana Insane Asylum at Logansport, was captured near Huntington, Ind.

William Payne was killed, George T. Leach fatally injured, and E. S. Smith slightly injured in a boiler explosion at Gas City, Ind.

The Oregon Pacific railroad paid its employés 45 per cent of the back pay due them. They had not been paid for nearly eight months.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia has declared void the law meant to prevent bookmaking on races to be run outside that State.

The South Presbyterian Church of Galena, Ill., has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. G. D. Lindsay of Pullman to become its pastor.

Upon preliminary examination at West Superior, Wis., Katherine Hasfer, Herman Schultz, and Jacob Steinhellb were held to the District Court on the charge of arson.

Wednesday night at Scranton, Miss., burglars invaded J. P. Clayton's store and compelled Jos Cook, the bookkeeper, to open the safe, from which the robbers took $1,000. Then they took Cook two miles from town, shot five bullets into him, and left him for dead. Cook's condition is precarious.

LAST EDITION.

PREY OF THE STORM.

Shocking Death of Fourteen Toilers at Milwaukee.

TRAPPED IN A LAKE CRIB.

Wind and Water Soon Overpower the Fated Victims.

ONLY ONE MAN ESCAPES.

Spectators on the Beach Powerless to Render Assistance.

THREE SCHOONERS ARE WRECKED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—Like rats in a trap with no means of escape fourteen men employed by Shaeler & Schniglau, the Chicago contractors on the new Milwaukee water intake tunnel, were drowned this morning in a crib half a mile from shore. James Miller is the only survivor of fifteen men, who last night sought shelter in a small air-chamber beneath the crib from the terrible wind and sea which swept away their shelter and everything else on top of the crib. The dead are as follows:

BROWN, FRANK, Milwaukee.
CAMBREN, EDWARD, Milwaukee.
DONAVAN, JOHN, Chicago.
DWYER, MIKE, Milwaukee.
GREGG, GEORGE, Milwaukee.
HEALY, JOHN, Milwaukee.
JOHNSON, CHARLES, Chicago.
LONKOWITCH, AUGUST, Milwaukee.
McBRIDE, JOHN, Chicago.
MARION, WILLIAM, Chicago.
MURPHY, JAMES, Milwaukee.
PEZOL, JOSEPH, Milwaukee.
PREUSSNER, WILLIAM, Milwaukee.
SOENS, PETER, Milwaukee.

James Miller, the only survivor, was rescued by the life-saving crew from the top of the crib, where for three hours he clung to the

THE FATAL CRIB.

wire cable of a hoisting engine. He was exhausted when brought ashore, and it was not until he had partially recovered that he was able to tell the story of the death of his companions. Up to that hour their fate was not definitely known. It had been hoped that some of them might still be safe within the air chamber with a sufficient supply of air to keep them alive until the sea abated and their rescue was effected. But Miller, when he recovered consciousness tonight, pronounced them all dead.

A Tale of Woe.

He told the awful story as he lay on a cot in the Emergency Hospital. When the easterly wind increased into a gale Wednesday night and the sea began to break over the crib the men realized their danger in the frail structure on top of the crib, within the lower floor of which was the machinery, the upper floor being the living apartments of the men. There was no means of escape at hand. The steam-barge Burroughs, owned by the contractors by whom the men were employed, was lying in the harbor. The yawl boat belonging at the crib had been taken ashore Tuesday evening by the foreman, Thomas Barber of Chicago, Sam Brockman, the City Inspector, Harry Fowls, and John Presner, and they had not returned. They attempted to Wednesday morning, but the sea drove them back. There was but one place safer for them than where they were, and that was in the air chamber beneath the center of the

TUG WELCOMES TO THE RESCUE.

crib. The compressed-air pump on top of the crib had been shut down, but there was enough air left in the chamber to last over night.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday night all of the men climbed down into the air chamber and sought shelter in the upper one of the three air locks on top of the shaft leading down into the tunnel. There in a room ten by eight feet, the fifteen men spent the night listening to the winds howling about them and the creaking of the house above them as it was lashed by the tremendous seas sweeping entirely over it. At 6 o'clock this morning the men noticed that the water had raised in the shaft to the air lock just below them, the supply of air gradually leaking out during the night, allowing the water to rise. Up to that hour the men had good air.

Decided to Leave the Chamber.

Realizing that their supply of air would soon be exhausted and the water rush in on them, the men talked over their perilous situation. They concluded that, rather than drown where they were, they would let down the top door of the lock and climb out into the crib, there to take their chances of a rescue. For two hours and a half longer the men remained in the air-lock before driven out by the water filling in on them from the shaft below, as the air pressure which had before held back the water became almost entirely exhausted.

It was 8:30 o'clock when the top door of the lock was opened and the men began to scramble out on the crib. As the door was opened the water from the top poured in so that the men were obliged to climb the ladder leading to the little door, or trap, through a solid body of water. So quickly did the little air chamber fill with water that but six men reached the ladder at all, and these climbed out on to the crib. The others besides Miller were McBride, Dwyer, Gregg, Johnson, and Lonkowitch. The other eight men were drowned in the air chamber, and their bodies will probably be found there as soon as a search can be made.

Menaced by the Sea.

When Miller and his five companions climbed out on to the crib they were surprised to find that the house on the crib had entirely

washed away, also the two boilers and the compressed air machine used in supplying air to the air chambers. Only the hoisting engine remained. The top of the crib was but about four feet above the surface of the water, and the seas almost constantly broke over it, sometimes to a height of fifteen to twenty feet.

Scarcely had he climbed on top of the crib when a huge wave swept Miller overboard. He is a powerful man and a good swimmer, and he succeeded in getting back on top of the crib. Attached to the hoisting engine, which alone remained on the crib, was a wire cable, and this Miller wound around one of his arms. McBride also clung to the cable, while the other four, one by one, became exhausted and drowned, some of the bodies being swept overboard, while one or two dropped into the well in the crib. Miller and McBride underwent a terrible experience. For nearly three hours they were tossed about by the heavy seas constantly breaking over them. When they attempted to stand on their

CLIN ING TO THE CRIB FOR THEIR LIVES.

feet they were knocked down, and when they laid down they were raised and dropped by the waves until they were bruised and sore from striking the crib. They could plainly see the hundreds of people that lined the shore, but expected no assistance from that direction as they knew that no boat could live in the breakers between them and the shore.

Watching for the Life-Savers.

Finally about 10:30 o'clock they saw a tug coming from the harbor with the life-saving crew in their lifeboat behind it. They watched the terrible battle of the tug with the mountainous waves and doubted if it could ever reach them. At times the tug would entirely disappear from sight in the breakers and then reappear again. Its progress was apparently very slow, and in their anxiety both Miller and McBride became nervous. They felt the numbness all through their bodies, and said to each other that they doubted if they could live to be taken off. Scarcely had McBride said the words when he lost his hold and was swept into the well. "He waved his hand to me as though a parting good-by," said Miller, "just before he sank."

Ten minutes later the tug with the life-saving crew reached the crib. On account of the sea it was impossible for the tug to get close to the crib lest it might be carried against the crib and sunk. The tug pulled up head to the sea some distance off the crib and then let the lifeboat drop down toward the crib. It was a difficult undertaking in such a sea, but after several attempts the boat was finally got close enough to the crib to allow one of the crew to jump onto the crib. Miller was still clinging to the wire cable. He was now well nigh exhausted from the exposure and the attempt to rescue him.

Ready to Die.

When Olesen of the life-saving crew took hold of him Miller said to him: "Can you save me? If you can't let me drown here." To this the member of the life-saving crew replied: "I have you now. You can't drown."

The seas were breaking over both men. Miller was entirely too weak to help himself, and it was only by the utmost exertion that he was saved. This was done only by Olesen dragging Miller on his back and then strapping him to his own body. When this was done Miller grabbed the shoulders of Olesen with both hands and clung to him, while the member of the life-saving crew jumped into the water and with Miller on his back and a rope around his body was dragged by his companions into the lifeboat.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when he was landed at the tug office at East Water street bridge. There two doctors were in waiting and after giving him restoratives he was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where doctors worked over him until tonight.

At daylight this morning the men employed at the water-works pumping station on North Point noticed that the house on the crib was going to pieces. Realizing the danger of the men there, word was sent to the police and the life-saving crew. A big detail of policemen were soon on the beach. The life-saving crew as soon as notified put their surfboat on a wagon and started for the beach opposite the crib. The wagon broke down on South Water street, and the surfboat was abandoned there. Capt. Peterson of the life-saving crew with a few of his men started for North Point with a small cannon with which it was expected to shoot a line over the crib and then with a breeches buoy attempt the rescue of the men. But the crib was too far off and the attempt had to be given up.

Battle with the Waves.

By 6 o'clock the house had entirely disappeared from the crib. At 8:30 o'clock six men were to be seen on the crib from shore. Then Capt. Peterson and his life-savers started back to the life-saving station, determined to get to the men with a lifeboat. Much valuable time was lost somewhere, as it was 10:30 o'clock before the life-saving crew got started in tow of the tug Welcome.

The name of the member of the life-saving crew who performed such heroic work in rescuing Miller from the crib is Isben Olesen. Capt. Peterson fell out of the lifeboat while the rescue was being made, receiving an ugly cut on the forehead which necessitated his temporary retirement on returning to port. There is much criticism of the work of the life-saving crew today; more particularly of the judgment of Capt. Peterson. His starting with his surfboat overland to attempt a rescue is pronounced by marine men as folly, as no surfboat would have lived in the breakers at North Point. Had a more prompt start been made with the lifeboat more lives, they declare, might be saved. The circumstances, together with other ugly rumors regarding Capt. Peterson, would appear to warrant an investigation.

Thousands of people lined the shore all day and watched the attempt to rescue the men at the crib. The sight in the lake was one long to be remembered by the spectators. From her station in the lighthouse at North Point Mrs. G. S. Stebbins, the lighthouse keeper, witnessed the destruction of the house on the crib. Mrs. Stebbins declares the storm and sea to have been the worst witnessed from her place of observation in twelve years. She was on duty all night, and says it was the most horrible night she ever experienced.

In response to a telegram from Capt. Napier of the steambarge Burroughs, Mr. Shailer of Chicago, of the firm of Shailer & Schinglaw, the contractors by whom the drowned men were employed, arrived here at 2:30 o'clock and secured the revenue cutter Andy Johnson and the life-saving crew to go to the crib, but they found that any attempt at rescue, were the men still alive, was out of the question. To get at the bodies in the air chamber it will be necessary to pump out the well in the crib.

Most of the Milwaukee men who were drowned are single. McBride, the engineer, and Gregg, who was the lock tender, had families. The latter is a brother of the Gregg Brothers, well-known Milwaukee grocers. Some of the Chicago men are said to be also married.

The financial loss to Shailer & Schinglaw will be very heavy, the compressed air plant alone costing several thousand dollars.

SCHOONER TUXBERRY GOES DOWN.

Foundering of a Coal-Laden Craft—Scow Laurina Beached at Milwaukee.

TOLEDO, O., April 20.—Last night's gale was very heavy on Lake Erie, the water rising to an unusual height. The only serious wreck so far reported was the sinking of the schooner Tuxberry. The Tuxberry left last evening with coal for the upper lakes, in tow of the steambarge Sawyer, which also had the schooner Redfern. The boats were struck near the Turtle light, and the Tuxberry was quickly swamped. The steering gear of the Redfern was carried away, while the steamer suffered heavy damage by the water breaking over. The Tuxberry now lies with the decks even with the water. A steam pump was sent out tonight to float the wreck.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—The scow Laurine, with hardwood lumber for the West Shore company at Racine, dragged its anchors behind the government breakwater and went ashore in the gale this morning. The crew escaped by reaching the breakwater. The gale was the heaviest one from the east since January, 1891. The schooners Nancy Dow, William Finch, and J. W. Wright lost part of their deckloads of lumber. The schooner Winnie Wing, from Manistee to Chicago, put in here tonight. Steamers O. E. Parks, from Michigan City, and F. & P. M. No. 2, and Commodore, from Chicago, also sought shelter here this evening.

OSCODA, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—A large steambarge was sighted this morning, but was soon lost to view. It was headed for Tawas Harbor, but it is not known whether it reached shelter from the storm or not; no boat could weather the storm very long.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—The steambarge Germania and four barges, bound up, are reported hard aground above St. Clair. The Merigold placed all the stakes in the St. Clair River and Corsica Shoals today. Reports from above Goderich state that the easterly gale has driven all of the ice off the Canadian shore and boats should be careful as the ice is heavy. Capt. Shaw of the Pope reports having rough weather on Lake Huron last night. The Pope arrived here with its cargo badly shifted.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—The gale did a large amount of damage to the boathouses, docks, and small craft along the river. At Fighting Island the steamer Simon Langell is aground, and a barge is ashore at Grosse Pointe. At Sand Beach, Mich., the schooners Charles Kimball and Volunteer are ashore.

TWO WRECKS NEAR RACINE.

Bertha Barnes and Marinette Ashore, and Rapidly Going to Pieces.

RACINE, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—The schooner Kewaunee, which came to anchor in the bay last night broke her anchorage during the storm and drifted on the beach, broadside. Her crew climbed to the rigging as the waves broke clean over her. They were discovered by the lookout of the life-saving station and were brought safely to shore with the aid of the breeches buoy. It had on a cargo of 215,000 feet of mixed lumber owned by the State Lumber company of Manistee, Mich., and consigned to Kelley, Weeks & Co. of this city. It was valued at $35,000. The vessel was owned by James and Frank Kelley, and is valued at $5,000. It will prove a total loss. Here rating is B1. The Bertha Barnes of Chicago, bound light to Marinette, Wis., went on the beach about a mile further up the shore and landed high and dry, so that you could step upon her from the shore. It carried a crew of eight men and they safely got ashore. As the lake is still running high it will probably go to pieces before morning. The Barnes is owned by L. Stevenson & Co. of Marinette and valued at $10,000. It was sailed by Capt. Z. Sardicon. Both boats and cargo are uninsured.

HURRICANIC HAVOC IN MICHIGAN.

Big Dock at Oscoda Ruined and 300,000 Feet of Lumber Swept Away.

OSCODA, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—A terrific storm struck this place last night and has continued to rage with unabated fury all day. Lake Huron is lashed into fury and the waves are rolling mountain high. Part of the mammoth dock, owned by the Gratwick, Smith & Fryer Lumber company, was torn away by the sea this morning and 225,000 feet of lumber precipitated into the lake. The lumber was quickly torn into splinters by the sea. This afternoon another section of the dock was swept away and four more piles of lumber with it. The beach for a long distance is strewn with the débris. It is estimated that fully 300,000 feet of lumber have been swept away. The loss to the company will reach $6,000, $5,000 on the lumber and $1,000 damage to the dock. The wind is increasing in force and other valuable property is in danger.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—The storm was felt severely in this city and vicinity. The storm raged furiously at Wyandotte, where all the docks and boat-houses were more or less damaged. Windows were blown in and the streets strewn with signs. The loss is believed to reach fully $18,000.

Throughout the fruit belt the thermometer is in the thirties tonight and colder weather is expected before morning. Much anxiety is felt in respect to the fruit crop.

YPSILANTI, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—Heavy rains last night destroyed considerable property left exposed by the cyclone a week ago. The Scharf tag factory stock is in bad shape. It was invoiced recently at $40,000. Cook & Brown, furniture, suffer heavily; also Holbrook, groceries. The postoffice is afloat, and it is almost impossible to get into it for mail. It is estimated that the loss will be from $40,000 to $70,000.

MENOMINEE, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—A cold northwest wind has been blowing for the last three days and at midnight Wednesday a heavy snow-storm set in. The west shore is piled with ice as far as the eye can see. All railroad trains are delayed from two to four hours and street traffic and business are nearly at a standstill. The telegraph wires have been down since early Monday.

CALUMET, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—A terrible wind-storm, accompanied by heavy snow, has been raging here since early this morning. The snow at present is over four feet deep on the main street of this city.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—Snow has been falling since 4 o'clock this morning, and there are fifteen inches now on the level. Trains are delayed by the snow, which has drifted into cuts.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 20.—A heavy snow-storm set in about 9 o'clock this morning and continued nearly all day. The snowfall covers the entire Upper Peninsular.

BALEFUL BLASTS IN INDIANA.

Big Depot Shattered by Wind—Floods Add to the People's Discomfort.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—A wind-storm is sweeping over Central Indiana tonight that has the proportions of a gale on account of its great velocity. At noon the wind was blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour, wrecking much small portable property. At Brightwood, a suburb, the Big Four freight depot, an immense wooden building 600 feet long and 50 feet wide, was razed by the wind and the débris scattered for a great distance. A dozen men were in the building, but received warning and escaped by climbing into box-cars. They were finally dug out without serious injury. Two locomotives and several cars in the building were wrecked by the fall.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 20.—[Special.]—The storm did considerable damage. Late reports from this and adjoining counties show that the damage is greater than first reported. Coxville, a little town north of here, is flooded, compelling many families to move from their homes in the midst of the storm. Fences and other property were swept away. The Chicago and Indiana Coal road suffered from washouts in several places. Several houses were flooded in the south part of Brazil and many streets damaged by washouts. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

BY WIND AND FLAME.

TWO DESTROYERS VISIT A DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Many Negroes and Whites Crushed to Death in Their Homes—In One Case Fire Breaks Out, and a Colored Man, His Wife and Nine Children Are Roasted Alive—Terrific Storms of Wind and Snow in Western States—Floods in Some Regions.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 20.—[Special.]—The people of Jasper, Clarke, and Jones Counties experienced their third cyclone of the year at 8:50 p. m. yesterday. The number killed and wounded cannot even now be told. Two hundred homes were more or less demolished, some of them being completely swept off the face of the earth. The following is the list known to have killed:

In Clarke County—Mrs. Aldridge, Mrs. Sutton, a child of William Ponders, and three unidentified negroes.

Jasper County, at and near Pachuta—William Parten, wife, and two children; one child of the Partens, 3 years old, was found this morning crying over the dead body of its mother by the searchers who discovered the body. Parten's body was blown half a mile from his house. The Fisher family, consisting of William Fisher, his mother, an aged lady, his wife, and five children, were blown away; nothing remains of their home, and none of the bodies have been recovered and all are supposed to have been lost. Searching parties are now scouring the woods in search of the bodies. Minerva S. Stevens, aged 19, was blown up in the top of a tall pine and found there dead. A son of Sim McGowan was blown three miles and instantly killed. His body was found at the foot of a tree, but no scratches on it indicated that it had made an aerial passage.

A negro family in the swamp, consisting of a man, his wife, and seven children, all perished. Seven negroes whose names could not be learned are known to have been killed in the neighborhood of Pachuta, Miss.

Hundreds Without Shelter.

Hundreds of people are homeless and destitute; their crops are destroyed, their stock killed, and misery reigns supreme. The white people seem to believe that the cyclone is a visitation of Divine Providence for their wickedness and are holding prayer-meetings all over the country. The negroes seem to think it the work of a voodoo doctor named Kelly, who has struck terror to their souls, and they are to be seen by the hundreds shouting and praying and refuse to be be comforted. The white people are nearly as excited as the negroes. Owing to the country through which the cyclone passed being distant from the railroad news is difficult to obtain, but couriers are constantly arriving at the various places bringing in news of others who have fallen victims to the storm.

The house of Dr. Krausse, one of the handsomest in the county, was struck by the full force of the storm and scattered in fragments in a second. Dr. Krausse with his wife and son were in the second story at the time and were blown out as the house was demolished. How they escaped death is a miracle, but none were dangerously hurt.

A negro girl near Barnetta, twenty-nine miles south of Meridian, was blown up into a giant oak and whipped to death by its branches. She was found there dead. A little child was carried by the wind from the home of its father, Alfred Cleveland, across a field of 400 acres, and set gently down without injury in a small ravine. A violent rain then fell, and the child narrowly escaped death from drowing before being discovered.

David Bynum, aged 88, and wife, aged 80, had three houses blown down and were exposed to fury of wind and rain and will probably die. The cyclone will entail untold suffering and relief parties are now being organized to care for the afflicted.

Family Cremated.

A negro named Henry German and his wife and nine children were imprisoned under the ruins of his cabin, and fire originating from the kitchen stove slowly roasted the unfortunate wretches, who piteously begged that death might come and release them from their sufferings. Other negro inmates of cabins on the Krouse place were shaken and bruised, but no other serious casualties are reported. Six inches of snow on the level are reported from Manilla, Ia., while to the north and east the fall is even heavier and the drifts are very deep.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—A Dakota blizzard has been raging in Western Illinois, Southeastern Iowa, and Northeastern Missouri since daylight this morning. All river traffic was suspended here because of the severity of the wind. Fruit trees are covered with a coating of ice half an inch thick, and indications are that all will be ruined.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 20.—The storm here yesterday and today has been one of the worst this year. After a downpour of rain it snowed fifteen hours. At the same time there was a terrible wind. All farming operations have been suspended. Tonight the thermometer is falling, and the chances are for a severe freeze before morning. It is feared that fruit has been irreparably injured.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 20.—One of the worst spring blizzards ever known in Central Iowa began this morning and is but slightly abated. The wind is blowing from the northwest with frightful velocity, the temperature is gradually falling, and the snow has drifted three feet deep in places. Telegraph and telephone wires are down and business is paralyzed here.

WATERLOO, Ia., April 20.—A terrific snowstorm visited this region today. The storm was very severe for four hours, at least six inches of snow falling. Railroad traffic has not been interfered with.

DEEP SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

Spring Blizzard of Great Severity Is Productive of Ill Effects.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—Three feet of snow on a level April 20 is most unusual in this State, but that has been the amount of snowfall last night and today in some parts of Minnesota, the average fall being over one foot. A heavy rain preceded the snow, which began in the northwestern part of the State Tuesday night, extending rapidly across the country, striking this neighborhood at 9 o'clock last night and falling steadily until this afternoon, up to which time fifteen inches had fallen. After two or three hours' intermission it began again, and the air tonight is once more full of flying snow.

Minneapolis had an even worse experience than this city, having no cars running up to 4 o'clock, and at Stillwater the cars were snowed up on the street, being caught in all parts of the city. The storm struck Duluth and the lake cities at noon, and raged furiously there all the afternoon.

All over the State seeding was in progress, but this unprecedented storm will delay all farm work from ten days to two weeks, in addition to preventing any present seeding this great amount of snow will be followed by a disastrous flood if it melts rapidly. Altogether farmers are feeling rather blue over the prospect for a wheat crop. With seeding delayed until after the 1st of May they fear too short a season for the proper ripening of the grain.

The storm was widespread, covering almost the entire Northwest. Snow is reported from Jamestown, N. D., on the west beyond Ashland, Wis., on the northeast, and south clear across Iowa. In this State the snowfall ranged from eight inches to three feet, and was drifed badly in some sections. A raging snow-storm is reported tonight at Yankton, S. D., and Coldwater, in this State, causing fear of damage to stock.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—[Special.]—One of the worst storms of the season has raged in Nebraska since yesterday. The wind has been so severe that in Omaha buggies have been overturned in the streets. Lumberyards have suffered heavily. It has been snowing and hailing alternately for twenty-four hours.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 20.—[Special.]—Heavy wind and cold weather prevail. The thermometer is below the freezing point. Range cattle are suffering considerably, but no losses are reported.

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 20.—There was a heavy rainfall here yesterday, followed today by a blinding snow-storm. The snow is still falling and unless the weather moderates the fruit crop will be greatly damaged.

Largest Library.

The largest library is the National, in Paris, 1,400,000 volumes, besides manuscripts and pamphlets.

county today, doing much damage. Several houses were unroofed, barns blown down, and orchards badly damaged.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—Last night this city was visited by a water spout, accompanied by a wind which almost assumed the proportions of a cyclone. The creek passing diagonally through the city was soon swollen beyond its banks and several families were compelled to vacate their homes for safety, the water being as much as three feet deep in the houses. They were got out by means of improvised rafts and small boats. Hundreds of cellars over town were filled with water. The Vandalia Chair company lost over 5,000 feet of lumber and logs and the Croycroft foundry also sustained heavy losses. The Okaw River is out of its banks and the entire bottom east and south of town is one vast lake of water. Miles of fencing and much farm property along the river have been swept away and some live stock has perished. A washout on the Illinois Central road just south of town caused a freight train to be wrecked while the storm was raging. The damage wrought by the storm will amount to thousands of dollars in this county.

DAMAGE IN WISCONSIN TOWNS.

Ruinous Work of the Gale at Racine—Deep Snow and Freezing Weather.

RACINE, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—One of the most violent storms in thirty years burst over this city at an early hour this morning. Roofs were blown off and plate-glass windows broken. The damage will foot up thousands of dollars.

MARINETTE, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—A severe blizzard has prevailed the last twenty-four hours. Business is suspended, sawmills are closed, and log-sorting shut down. The snow is six inches deep.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—The worst snow-storm of the season has been raging here all day, and snow is piled three to four feet high in many places. Business is at a standstill. No such storm at this time of the year was ever known in this region.

BARABOO, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—The blizzard that prevails here is the worst known for years. The snow is several inches deep. Considerable damage to fruit trees is reported.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—The snow here is four inches deep. Sleet and blustering weather prevail.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 20.—[Special.]—No such severe snow-storm has ever been known here at this season of the year. It began at 3 o'clock a. m., and this evening appears to be stopping. It is freezing tonight, and, as vegetation is considerably advanced, the damage may be serious.

HEAVY SNOW-STORMS IN IOWA.

Trains Are Delayed and Grain and Fruit Crops Are Damaged.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—A fierce snow-storm and blizzard has been raging all day, blockading the roads and delaying trains. Much damage to small grain will result, as it is already rotting in the ground in consequence of the cold weather.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—A blinding snow-storm is raging here, with no sign of a let-up. All trains are blockaded.

EAST DES MOINES, Ia., April 20.—A severe snow-storm raged here today. Crops will be retarded and fruit damaged.

WINTERSET, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—It has snowed hard here for twenty-four hours. The mercury has fallen 20 degrees and it is growing colder. It is feared that small fruit is killed.

OSAGE, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—Northern Iowa is the scene of a raging blizzard. More snow has fallen the last twelve hours than at any one time since 1879. Traffic is entirely blocked, trains are delayed, and seeding is entirely stopped. Farmers who have not their seeding finished will be unable to commence for at least two or three weeks. Corn will be about half a crop, as it will barely have time to mature before the early frost.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—Western Iowa was today visited by one of the worst snow-storms of the year, and it is feared that a great deal of damage has been done to fruit trees, pasturage, and stock. Early in the morning a driving storm set in from the northeast, and at noon it was a howling blizzard except along the Missouri River bottoms. A freight train on the Illinois Central was blockaded seventy miles east of here, tying up the line. This afternoon freight trains on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road between this city and St. Paul were abandoned and all trains running into the city behind time. The storm continues with an abated fury this evening. Early reports are to the effect that much stock was caught in pasture by the storm and indications are that the loss will be considerable. Six inches of snow on the level are reported from Manilla, Ia., while to the north and east the fall is even heavier and the drifts are very deep.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—A Dakota blizzard has been raging in Western Illinois, Southeastern Iowa, and Northeastern Missouri since daylight this morning. All river traffic was suspended here because of the severity of the wind. Fruit trees are covered with a coating of ice half an inch thick, and indications are that all will be ruined.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 20.—The storm here yesterday and today has been one of the worst this year. After a downpour of rain it snowed fifteen hours. At the same time there was a terrible wind. All farming operations have been suspended. Tonight the thermometer is falling, and the chances are for a severe freeze before morning. It is feared that fruit has been irreparably injured.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 20.—One of the worst spring blizzards ever known in Central Iowa began this morning and is but slightly abated. The wind is blowing from the northwest with frightful velocity, the temperature is gradually falling, and the snow has drifted three feet deep in places. Telegraph and telephone wires are down and business is paralyzed here.

WATERLOO, Ia., April 20.—A terrific snowstorm visited this region today. The storm was very severe for four hours, at least six inches of snow falling. Railroad traffic has not been interfered with.

DEEP SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

Spring Blizzard of Great Severity Is Productive of Ill Effects.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—Three feet of snow on a level April 20 is most unusual in this State, but that has been the amount of snowfall last night and today in some parts of Minnesota, the average fall being over one foot. A heavy rain preceded the snow, which began in the northwestern part of the State Tuesday night, extending rapidly across the country, striking this neighborhood at 9 o'clock last night and falling steadily until this afternoon, up to which time fifteen inches had fallen. After two or three hours' intermission it began again, and the air tonight is once more full of flying snow.

Minneapolis had an even worse experience than this city, having no cars running up to 4 o'clock, and at Stillwater the cars were snowed up on the street, being caught in all parts of the city. The storm struck Duluth and the lake cities at noon, and raged furiously there all the afternoon.

All over the State seeding was in progress, but this unprecedented storm will delay all farm work from ten days to two weeks, in addition to preventing any present seeding this great amount of snow will be followed by a disastrous flood if it melts rapidly. Altogether farmers are feeling rather blue over the prospect for a wheat crop. With seeding delayed until after the 1st of May they fear too short a season for the proper ripening of the grain.

The storm was widespread, covering almost the entire Northwest. Snow is reported from Jamestown, N. D., on the west beyond Ashland, Wis., on the northeast, and south clear across Iowa. In this State the snowfall ranged from eight inches to three feet, and was drifed badly in some sections. A raging snow-storm is reported tonight at Yankton, S. D., and Coldwater, in this State, causing fear of damage to stock.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—[Special.]—One of the worst storms of the season has raged in Nebraska since yesterday. The wind has been so severe that in Omaha buggies have been overturned in the streets. Lumberyards have suffered heavily. It has been snowing and hailing alternately for twenty-four hours.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 20.—[Special.]—Heavy wind and cold weather prevail. The thermometer is below the freezing point. Range cattle are suffering considerably, but no losses are reported.

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 20.—There was a heavy rainfall here yesterday, followed today by a blinding snow-storm. The snow is still falling and unless the weather moderates the fruit crop will be greatly damaged.

Largest Library.

The largest library is the National, in Paris, 1,400,000 volumes, besides manuscripts and pamphlets.

DANFORTH ON SHORE.

SCHOONER PARTS ITS TOWLINE AND IS TOTALLY WRECKED.

Crew Saved After Five Hours in the Rigging—Hard Fight of the Life-Savers with the Waves—Vessel and Cargo of 48,000 Bushels of Corn Lost—City of Sheboygan Cut Down at Its Dock by the City of Paris—The Crew Got Away Without Injury.

The three-masted schooner F. L. Danforth, grain laden and bound for Sarnia, Canada, in tow of the steamer A. P. Wright, was cast up on the sandbar at the foot of Melrose street in Lake View at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the terrific gale. The crew of seven men were saved with the greatest difficulty after five hours of exposure to the wind and waves. The Danforth is now deeply imbedded in the sand a hundred yards from the shore line, and every breaker is bringing the utter wreck of the vessel which the owners consider inevitable.

The crew of the wrecked schooner, consisting of Capt. John Isbister, who is half owner of the boat, and six men, would have perished but for the assistance given them by the crew from the city life saving station and by the tugs Protection and C. A. Carpenter. As it was they were chilled with the cold and could hardly give aid in their own rescue.

The Danforth, owned by Capt. John Isbister and Capt. John Higgie of the Vessel Owners' Towing Company had loaded with a cargo of

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER DANFORTH.

48,000 bushels of corn for Sarnia and at 6 o'clock Thursday night left the dock in company with the R. B. Hayes, in tow of the steamer A. P. Wright. The heavy head wind kept the vessels back and at 7 o'clock they had got but little beyond the breakwater and the Wright was almost at a standstill with its heavy tow. The R. B. Hayes was the first in tow and a cable connected it with the Danforth. At midnight the cable parted and the Wright could not return to its assistance without jeopardizing both the steamer and the Hayes and the Danforth was left a sport of the furious gale which drove it north and west despite the efforts of the crew to keep it headed for the open water. It was driven slowly north until it had passed Belmont avenue when a heavy gust of wind caused it to veer its course and drive almost head on into the sand-bar at the foot of Melrose street. The boat came up with a crash that threw every man to the deck and almost as it struck a huge wave swept over carrying off every bit of woodwork and furniture not fastened securly.

Seek Refuge in the Rigging.

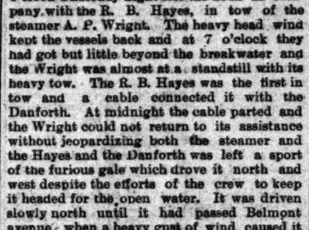
During a lull in the storm the crew managed to get out of harm's way in the rigging of the boat. Their combined shouts for assistance were drowned in the whistling of the gale, which almost froze their soaked garments and chilled them through and through. From 3 o'clock until 5 o'clock the members of the crew continued vainly striving to reach the ears of some one on shore who would send word to the life-saving station of their position. At that hour a resident of the neighborhood heard the cries and Capt. Shutliff of the park police was notified. Capt. Shutliff tried to reach the life-saving station at the mouth of the river. He could not reach them, however, for nearly two hours, and meantime he notified the life-saving station at Evanston and also the Vessel-Owners' Towing company. The latter company had the tugs C. A. Carpenter and Volunteer put under steam, and while this was being done the life-saving station was reached and Capt. Charles Tufts and a crew of seven men got the lifeboat in readiness. The boat was then put in tow of the tug Protection and taken to a point half a mile from where the Danforth was lying. Then the line was dropped and the lifeboat was started for the Danforth. The men rowed close to the port side and then to the starboard side, where they received some protection from the wind. Getting the half-frozen men from the deck of the Danforth into the lifeboat was no easy task, but it was finally accomplished and the boat was rowed back to the side of the Protection, from which a line was thrown and the members of the crew safely transferred to the tug.

The rescue of the men was made at 8 o'clock, after the men had clung to the masts and spars for five hours. Nearly every wave broke over the deck of the Danforth, and the spray and rain kept the men drenched to the skin.

After the crew had been safely transferred to the Protection the tug started towards the harbor with the life boat and the life-saving crew in tow. It was a hard battle in the teeth of the gale, though somewhat abated from its greatest severity, blew fifty miles an hour and with every wave washing the deck of the tug.

Life Savers in the Water.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the tug reached the dock at the life-saving station, and the life boat in an attempt to land was thrown violently on the fantail of the tug, and as it slipped back into the water and overturned the members of the crew were thrown into the water, which boiled like a caldron between the dock and the tug boat. Had not assistance been promptly rendered there would have been some casualties to add to the list. The



PART OF THE WRECKAGE.

life-saving crew consisted of Capt. Charles Tufts, John Anderson, M. W. Grinnell, John Mitchell, John Nelson, Ben Carlson, Peter Carlson, and Oscar Wilkenson.

The men on the Protection threw them lines and all were rescued with difficulty except John Anderson and John Mitchell. Anderson was so benumbed by the cold that he was saved only by his cork jacket, which kept him up until he could be fished out. He had not strength left to hold on to a line thrown him. Mitchell was seen struggling in the water, and Lineman Henry Thompson, one of the crew of the Protection, jumped in and saved his life. Mitchell's leg was caught against the piling and badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

The F. L. Danforth was built in Tonawanda, N. Y., in 1873 and was of 712 tons burden. Its value was $40,000, covered by insurance. The men would have been safe so far as the boat holding together was concerned, though the settling of the hull made a bad break in the keel, and it is feared that when the wind shifts to the west the hull will break entirely. The wreckage from the Danforth cast up on the beach consisted of life rafts, buckets, and other small articles. The cargo of 48,000 bushels of corn will be a total loss.

The Wright and Hayes continued on their way after the Danforth parted from the tow, and nothing has yet been heard of them. The Hayes was said by the Captain of the Danforth to have been burning lights an hour before its lines parted and he does not think that it could have lived through the blow.

The grain schooner F. L. Danforth, which went ashore north of Chicago last night, is reported among the marine agencies to be a total loss. The vessel carried insurance on both hull and cargo of grain. The owner was J. L. Higgie. Following is the insurance on the grain placed by W. M. Egan, $32,948:

British & Foreign	$ 4,240	Etna	$ 3,500
Michigan F. & M.	2,500	Ins. Co. of N. A.	3,000
Detroit F. & M.	2,500	London Assurance	3,500
Chicago, Ill.	3,000		

The grain schooner R. B. Hayes, being towed in company with the Danforth, which was wrecked yesterday, was last night reported among Chicago marine agencies also to be lost.

CITY OF SHEBOYGAN CUT DOWN.

Steamer City of Naples Breaks Its Moorings and Strikes the Schooner.

The schooner City of Sheboygan was added to the list of wrecks of the storm of Wednesday night and Friday morning and it now lies sunk to the guard rail, only the name showing on the bow and the masts sticking out of the water. The Sheboygan was loaded with 17,000 bushels of corn. It had a crew of six men on board and was all ready to start. The steamer City of Naples came down from Milwaukee light Wednesday evening and took a dock on the same side of the river as the City of Sheboygan, to lie until it could reach an elevator. The force of the waves running through the mouth of the river was too much for the lines holding the City of Naples to the dock and they parted. The heavy steamer was carried down the river on an ebbing wave and struck the Sheboygan a terrific blow amidships. The Sheboygan rolled and went to the bottom in a minute. The crew was on deck and they all easily jumped ashore before the schooner sank. The boat now lies with its rail just above water. The cargo is a total loss. It will cost nearly as much as the boat is worth to raise and repair it. John Hart of No. 332 Townsend street owned the Sheboygan, which was valued at $6,000 without insurance. The cargo is fully insured. The barge Shawnee, comprising, with the barge Godfrey, the tow of the steamer Spinner, lay at anchor in the outer harbor under the breakwater waiting for its consorts to come down the river and start for Erie. Although it had two heavy anchors out the force of the gale drove it against the pier of the Peshtigo Lumber company. It pounded until morning.

It had unshipped its rudder and the planks had been started so that it had two feet of water in its hold. The cargo was 38,000 bushels of corn for Erie. Later in the day it was taken to the Indiana elevator and its grain taken out. It will go into drydock today.

The barge Mike Corry of the Perrett's tow received a severe shaking-up and had several planks broken. Late Wednesday evening the tug with four barges in tow started out into the lake. It was reported some two hours afterwards from the life-saving station that the Perrett was turning around and trying to make the harbor. The Corry was the barge farthest in the rear, and, just as they were almost inside, its tow line broke, and it went against the breakwater with great force. There it pounded several hours until a tug brought it into the harbor.

The schooner Charlie Marshall, laden with lumber from Frankfort, was driven toward the harbor by the full force of the gale late Wednesday night. The sea was running so heavily that no tug would venture out. The schooner was able to round to under the shelter of the breakwater, however. In rounding to it collided with the schooner Tokio, carrying away its jibboom and part of the rigging of the Marshall.

ANOTHER STORM MAY FOLLOW.

Few Vessels Venture Out—The Hayes Is Probably Safe.

Dispatches from various lake ports last night indicated that the gale was nearly at an end, but barometers showed that another storm might be at hand, and few boats were venturing out. The storm was the severest that has prevailed from the northeast for many years during the season of navigation. The only reason that more disasters did not occur is that comparatively few boats have yet got into commission. At Sturgeon Bay, Wis., the northeast gale was accompanied by heavy snow, but up to a late hour no disasters have been reported on the lakes.

At Menominee a vast quantity of ice had been piled up by the gale and navigation was practically closed. The steambarge Colburn succeeded in fighting its way into that harbor after many hours in the ice, but no boats were attempting last night to get out. A heavy snow was falling.

At the Straits of Mackinac the gale was reported in full force at 6 o'clock, and even the largest steamers were coming to an anchor. The Groh, Chamberlain and tow, Quimby, Pahlow, Delta, and Starke and barges ran back for shelter.

From the circumstance that the steamer A. P. Wright, which had the Hayes and Danforth in tow, had not put into any port last night it was believed that the Hayes, about which there was much apprehension in the afternoon, had lived through the gale. Otherwise the steamer would have come back here or gone to Milwaukee.

The estimated loss to lake shipping by the storm from wrecks already reported is $71,300. Of this amount the insurance companies will pay about $32,000.

Glass in Masonic Temple Dome Broken.

The storm Wednesday night raged terrifically around the conservatory at the top of the Masonic Temple. However, all the damage done was the displacement of a few panes of glass in the dome and the breaking of eleven big lights on the outside of the elevator shafts, between the fifth and top floors. Some scaffolding around the new building of the Chicago Athletic Association was blown down, but the damage was nominal.

RECEPTION AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote Receive a Brilliant Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote entertained between 400 and 500 guests at the British Embassy this evening. In accordance with custom the reception was given to celebrate Sir Julian's recent promotion to the rank of an Ambassador. Invitations were issued to high officials, members of the Cabinet, the entire Senate, the diplomatic corps, and prominent residents, covering a long visiting list. To add to the enjoyment of the company a string band was stationed on the balcony of the second landing, and an elaborate collation was spread in the big dining-room amid a tasteful massing of blossoms and ferns. Lady Pauncefote wore a toilet of black satin. The younger ladies of the house have lately discarded the black worn during the last winter for their grandmother. Miss Pauncefote appeared in pale blue silk, Miss Sybil a light figured brocade, and their guest, Mrs. Pelham Chinton, orange satin. The host and hostess received their guests in the second drawing-room opening into the long crimson hung ball-room, with its highly polished floors and decorations of tropical plants. Pelham Chinton of England, with his wife and Vice-Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins of the British fleet, who arrived Thursday as the guests of the Embassy, assisted. Among the company were:

The Russian Princes Shakhowskoy and Prince George Walskowsky of Russia

ARRIVAL OF ÆTNA.

ITALIAN FLAGSHIP JOINS THE SQUADRON AT THE ROADS.

Reaches Fortress Monroe in a Gale, After a Tempestuous Voyage—Booming Interchange of Courtesies as the Italian Vessel Makes the Round of the Fleet—First View of the Swiss Cyclorama at the Fair—Company of Turkish Actors Arrives at the Midway Plaisance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 20.—[Special.]—The morning broke with a depressing fog and lively rain, which bid fair to last all day. There was no program for the next twenty-four hours. So by common consent people settled down after breakfast to read novels and write letters.

To be sure there was an arrival in the morning, the Italian Ætna with a Rear-Admiral on board. The arrival created a remarkable commotion, for the high standing of the newcomer entitled it to general salutes. The Italian ship went to anchor without making any furor ashore, and few people visited it later in the day, a fact which rejoiced the Italians, for their handsome cruiser is in an unwholesome condition after the fierce storms it has encountered on the way here.

The fog cleared away after the rain ceased. It was consequently a beautiful day for a bird's-eye view of the assembled squadrons, but so great was the general apathy that but few viewed it. The hosts of young American officers who usually swarm ashore in the morning staid aboard ship and scarcely a foreign uniform could be seen in the harbors. Those who showed energy enough to go out on the pier when the voice of the big guns announced the arrival of another visitor found the sight well worth looking at.

Italian Admiral in His Best Ship.

It became evident that the Italian Commander-in-Chief was entering the harbor in his best ship, the Ætna. In a few minutes the saluting began, and what with rain and smoke the view was as completely cut off as if somebody had rung down a drop curtain. Flashes of flame were sometimes visible, and the roar of the guns was incessant, but what ships were making all the noise was what no fellow could find out. Suddenly the rain stopped, the smoke seemed to go off like a dissolving pillar of clouds, and quickly, like a clear-cut cameo against a background of dull gray, the white sides of the Philadelphia stood out in clear view from the shore. The banging of the guns went on till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Admiral Magnaghi went visiting and every time he left a ship the Italian co ors were hoisted and the ship gave him thirteen guns, to which, of course, the Italian flagship had to reply, so there were color hoisting and deafening racket at intervals for several hours. The scene aboard the Ætna was interesting, because it showed a warship and crew in hard weather dress. These Italian sailors are picturesque fellows.

Boarding the Ætna a correspondent for THE TRIBUNE was most courteously received by Capt. Maurizio Sartoris, commanding the ship, and Commander Augusto Aubry of Admiral Magnaghi's staff. Commander Aubry said that Admiral Magnaghi had not expected to be here before April 27, and when the time for the rendezvous was advanced ten days to the 17th they were hurried off from Spezia, Italy's great naval port, on March 25 with only one day's warning. Thence to Madeira the Ætna had fairly good weather, leaving that port April 2, but thence to Bermuda, having taken a somewhat northerly passage, there was a succession of gales of wind, such as none of the officers had ever before experienced.

GAZE UPON THE BERNESE ALPS.

First View of the Swiss Cyclorama on the Midway Plaisance.

It was a cold, cheerless day on Midway Plaisance. The Egyptians and Javanese and Turks were irritable; the howling wind, beating rain, and chilly atmosphere put them in bad humor. They were still nervous from the effects of Wednesday night's terrific storm and stuck close indoors. Three of the snake-charmers ventured out to look at the paintings in Prof. Masconas' sacred temple, but they kept their faces covered.

Over at the Panorama of the Bernese-Alps there were festivities in connection with the opening of that attraction in which a number of the Exposition officials and several invited guests took part, but the disagreeable weather seemed to have a depressing influence on everything and everybody.

It is a fine painting. At least that was the verdict pronounced yesterday by those who saw it. So realistic are its features that the visitor may easily imagine himself standing on the actual spot from where the artists made their sketches. In front, towering away above every other promontory, stands Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Eiger, Monch, and Jungfrau, peaks familiar to tourists, and whose hoary heads are eternally sheltered under crowns of glistening snow. At the end of the Jungfrau chain looms up like a sentinel in the blue sky the mammoth sides and rounded top of old Blumlis Clip, one of the most famous monuments in the entire group. Schreckhorn stands 14,000 feet above the sea-level. To the right is the valley and the Village of Santerbunner, a noted watering place. This is where the celebrated spring "Staubbach" is located. Up the side of the moutain is shown the inclined railway leading to Merren. Still farther to the right is seen the Village of Teroultahmen and junction point of the White and Black Lutschion Rivers. Thousands of feet above this village and lying far back in the mountains is shown a small portion of the Lake of Thome. Passing on around the circle the Jura chain of mountains come into view and the valley and Village of Grindelwald, showing many farm houses and flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, and men at work.

The pictures is the work of such noted artists as Bastard, Band-Borg, and Turet of Paris.

A. Holmger, the Swiss Consul, presided at the opening and made a speech congratulating Mr. Henneberg, the proprietor, and his associates upon their enterprise in bringing such an attraction to the Fair. A dispatch from Alfred de Claparede, the Swiss Minister at Washington, regretting his inability to be present, was read.

For a few minutes in the forenoon the Turkish village presented an appearance of animation and excitement, occasioned by the arrival from Constantinople of a troupe of sixty five actors for the Turkish theater.

The first performance will be given to the Shriners Friday evening of next week. That day the Mosque will be dedicated. The company is expected to sing two new songs—one thanking Allah for uniting the Turkish and American flags and the other asking long life for the Sultan and success for the Exposition. The Mosque will be dedicated by Hakki Bey and Fahry Bey, representatives of the Sultan.

ESQUIMAUX QUIT THE VILLAGE.

Thirty-seven of the Labrador Colony Take Up Quarters on the Outside.

Thirty-seven Esquimaux left their village, bag and baggage, at 10 o'clock last night and took up temporary quarters in one of tne big hotels outside of the grounds. Zacharia, it is claimed, led the exodus from the village of the company which brought the Esquimaux to the Fair. When President P. M. Daniels of the company wakes up this morning he will count only twenty-two islanders. The trouble which culminated in the wholesale departure last night has been brewing ever since the arrival of the colony in this city. The Esquimaux had numerous complaints, and through the influence of Justice Forter two of them, Peter Masher and Tommy Deer, obtained their liberty about two months ago. At that time the courts decided that the World's Arctic Exposition company had no right to deprive the Esquimaux of their liberty.

Peter Masher soon found employment as a carpenter. As such he earned $3.60 a day. Tommy Deer got a job as a laborer. Then these two men went to their countrymen and told them of their success.

The villagers are under contract with the company for two years. During that time they were to work for the company and in return receive their board and $50 a year for each family. The board, it appears, was not satisfactory. Two weeks ago they decided to leave the village in a body. Some of them are going to stay in the United States. They will exhibit themselves on their own account. Others say they will return to their homes in Labrador at once. The climate does not agree with any of them. For two or three days Capt. Ford, the interpreter, has noticed each Esquimau face wreathed with smiles of satisfaction. He wondered what the cause could be, but never divined it. Last night he said that he was the chief mourner.

Zacharias was bottling seal oil all day yesterday to take with them. The oil has no great commercial value, but the Esquimaux think highly of it. The other Esquimaux were quietly packing their sealskins and bedding, and when night came they went to Columbian Guard Morton and asked him to open the big door which is kept locked all day long.

"Wait a minute," he said, then hurried to the guards at Fifty-seventh street gate and asked them to let none of the Esquimaux pass until he heard from his superior officer. Then he stepped into one of the ticket offices and telephoned to Capt. Pitcher.

"The Esquimaux are leaving the village," came over the wire. "What shall I do?"

"Let them go," replied the Captain. "I do not see what right I have to detain them." The guard went back and opened the gate. Each Esquimau carried his baggage on his back. It was stored in one of the ticket offices until Justice Porter obtained the permission from Capt. Pitcher to move it. The Esquimaux went to the Popular Hotel, No. 6270 Hope avenue. They will stay till they have formed plans for the future.

CHARGES FOR INSTALLING GOODS.

Rebate Allowed Where Exhibitors Place Their Own Goods in Buildings.

A few days ago the Council of Administration, at the suggestion of Director-General Davis, abrogated the rule requiring exhibiters to pay six cents a 100 pounds for carrying exhibits into Jackson Park, so far as the rule related to the Chicago exhibiters. At that time it was discovered that local firms were willing to haul their displays into Jackson Park and install them in various buildings. It was not thought equitable to charge these people inasmuch as they handled the goods themselves. It was soon discovered, however, after this modification went into effect, that outsiders shipped their stuff to Chicago and hauled it in wagons to Jackson Park, but would not deliver the goods on the exhibit spaces. The Exposition forces had to install the goods and yesterday the council adopted the following resolutions, which will be of interest to all Chicago exhibiters. Every wagon which reaches the gates will be charged at the rate of six cents per 100 pounds. If the goods are delivered by the exhibiter on his space he will be given a rebate covering the admission charge. This is the action taken by the council:

The World's Columbian Exposition will accept exhibits delivered to the grounds in wagons, dray, or trucks at the Sixty-fourth street entrance. Such consignments must be shipped on wagons not less three-inch width of tire for one-horse wagons, and four-inch width of tire for two-horse wagons. Goods shipped on wagons with tire of less width will be unloaded at the above mentioned entrance to the trucks of the Exposition. These preminces are necessary to preserve the driveways in the grounds.

A toll of 6 cents per hundred pounds, with a minimum charge of 50 cents for any single shipment, will be exacted by the Exposition.

WORK ON TWO HOTELS STOPPED.

Commissioner O'Neill Finds Two Insecure Structures Near the Exposition.

Commissioner of Buildings O'Neill has stopped work on two hotels being constructed in the vicinity of the World's Fair. One is the Jefferson Avenue Hotel at Nos. 5538 to 5544 Jefferson avenue and the other is a structure at Sixty-seventh street and McChesney avenue. Work on the latter was stopped because the joists supporting it were not braced to the sills, and on the other because the plaster on the partition walls was being omitted.

The Jefferson Avenue Hotel is a three-story frame structure 90x150 feet, and is built exclusively for World's Fair business. The ordinance requires that the partition walls must be plastered and the owners in their haste to complete it were putting cloth over the wood partitions, expecting to put paper on the cloth.

The structure at Sixty-seventh street and McChesney avenue is owned by Redmond Bros. It is a two-story frame set on wooden posts. It is 150x60 feet.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S NEW HOTEL.

One Hundred Rooms in Grand Central Being Prepared for Guests.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has decided that a little World's Fair hotel business is in its line. It has consequently begun work in establishing a 100-room hostelry in the upper part of the Grand Central Station and office building. Alterations are being made in the third, fourth, and sixth floors. The work is being done by H. A. Lovell, and is to be completed about May 10. It will be an illustration of rapid interior construction, as the carpenters only took possession of the building last Tuesday. The south portion of the Fifth avenue wing will form part of the hotel, and is being divided into thirty rooms. On the fourth floor there will be thirty-two rooms in the Fifth avenue wing and nineteen rooms in the west end of the Harrison street wing. The tower portion of the depot building is all that extends above the fourth floor. The fifth floor of this is used for offices, while on the sixth floor will be twelve hotel rooms. The portions of the building now being fitted up for hotel purposes have been left unoccupied and unfinished since the building was erected. Fireproof partitions are used principally, although in some cases lath and plaster partitions designed to be temporary are being put in. The hotel is to be operated on the European plan in connection with the depot restaurant. T. C. Clifford will be the manager and the equipment will be unsurpassed.

FUNERAL OF SERGT. J. W. WARWICK.

Remains of the Soldier Killed at the Fair Buried at Fort Sheridan.

Through the drizzling rain and the cold wind soldiers of the regular army yesterday bore to the grave the body of one of their comrades killed at his post of duty. By order of Capt. A. H. Russell, in charge of the ordnance exhibit of the government, the entire detachment turned out and escorted to the train and thence to Fort Sheridan the remains of Sergt. Joseph W. Warwick, who was crushed to death by a falling mortar Monday last. The service was full of the solemnity which always surrounds a soldier's funeral. As a fitting epitaph might be engraved these words from the order issued by Sergt. Warwick's commanding officer:

He met his death like a soldier, as truly as if he had fallen in battle.

WORKING MODEL OF THE CANAL.

The Nicaragua Enterprise Shown in Miniature at the Fair.

A model of Nicaragua Canal, twenty feet long, has been installed in the east gallery of the Transportation Building and tested. This model is one of two that were constructed at Washington in 1888. The other was sent to the Paris Exposition and presented to the French department of engineering. The one now here was brought from Washington last week by P. H. Bevier, Assistant Engineer of the Canal Construction company. After having completed the work of setting it up and connecting the tubes Mr. Bevier invited a number of the Exposition people to witness an exhibition of its working. The water was turned on and in a few seconds numerous tiny streams were rushing down the miniature hills, filling Lake Nicaragua and finally running over into the canal. It formed a pretty sight and was applauded by the spectators. The model will prove a great attraction.

WHAT THE JAVANESE WANT.

Desire to Start a Direct Export Trade with the United States.

W. R. Garrison, manager of the Javanese exhibit at the Fair, is at the Metropole, accompanied by G. C. F. W. Mundt and E. J. Kerkhoven, owners of the largest coffee plantations in Java.

"The public is already familiar with the Javanese village in which 170 Javanese natives will live this summer," said Mr. Garrison yesterday. "The one great object Java expects to accomplish by an exhibit in America is the inauguration of a direct importation of coffee by the United States. As matters now stand all the Java coffee is imported from either England or Holland. Therefore it is impossible for Americans to get a pound of really pure Java coffee, as it is more or less adulterated before being shipped here from England and Holland. On arriving in this countland and Holland. On arriving in this country it is further adulerated and by the time it reaches the consumer it is nothing like the genuine Java coffee direct from the plantations.

"During my visit to Java I found the Sultan of Solo, a powerful prince in the interior, much interested in the Columbian Exposition. His particular pride was a collection of pretty dancing girls, wrestlers, and fencers, and he treated them as the American horseman treats his thoroughbred trotting stock, paying great attention to their care and keep. The Sultan was anxious to show Americans what he had accomplished in this direction, and, selecting the Roden Admen Soek Modillarg, a Javanese Prince, to take charge of his party, he sent twelve of the best dancers and athletes to Chicago."

Cæsar Goudra, Envoy Extraordinary to the United States from Paraguay, arrived at the Leland yesterday and will inspect the Paraguan exhibit at the World's Fair. He says a number of high officials in the Paraguayan republic will visit Chicago this summer. Mr. Goudra is one of the first of the foreign Ministers to arrive from Washington for the purpose of participating in the opening of the Fair. He says nearly all the foreign representatives will leave Washington April 28 for this city.

SIGNING THE EXPOSITION PASSES.

Supt. Horace Tucker Finds His Position at Present No Sinecure.

Exhibiters, and newspaper men, and officials, and members of the Columbian Guard are doing their best to convince Horace Tucker, Superintendent of the Department of Admissions, that his job is not a sinecure. At 2 o'clock yesterday Mr. Tucker sat before a desk which was piled a foot high with passes to the Exposition. In each of them the photograph of the fortunate holder had been already pasted and they waited only the official signature.

"I'm just getting the monthly passes for the guards out of the way," said Mr. Tucker, "and tomorrow I shall begin on the full term passes for officials, exhibiters, and newspaper men. President Higinbotham, you know, has already been given his book. It was the first one issued. This afternoon I signed a few of the passes which will go to members of the Board of Lady Managers. The first four I came to were those of Miss Frances Willard, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Gen. Mulligan, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, and Mrs. M. B. Carse.

"We are having a little trouble with exhibiters who demand five or six term passes, when they really are not entitled to more than half that number, but so far we have succeeded in arranging everything and the great bulk of the work will be over before May 1."

Superintendents of Minnesota's Exhibits.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—At a meeting of the Minnesota Board of World's Fair Commissioners today A. W. Latham was appointed Superintendent of the Minnesota Horticultural exhibit, and Gardner Stevens Superintendent of the agricultural exhibit. A communication from the General Committee on Invitations in Chicago was read, stating that only one member of each State board could be officially invited to the opening ceremonies. By unanimous vote Senator Jay Ladue was selected to represent Minnesota.

Gondoliers Allowed to Proceed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20.—[Special.]—The seventy-five gondoliers for the World's Fair, detained here under the contract labor law, were released tonight and left over the Pennsylvania road at 9:25.

World's Fair Notes.

The exhibit of the Ladies' World's Fair committee of St. Louis County, Mo., will be shipped today.

The Duke of Veragua and suite will arrive in Washington tomorrow. The program for their entertainment includes a reception by the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House. The Duke will return to New York to witness the naval review.

The exhibit sent by Italy to the World's Fair, consisting largely of art treasures, has started from Portland, Me., for its destination. It filled enough cars to make six full freight trains. The Royal Commissioner from Italy to the Fair reached New York last week, and will be in Chicago to receive and install the exhibit.

DEGREES WERE CONFERRED UPON MANY

Successful Reunion of Scottish Rite Masons Comes to a Close.

The three days' session of the thirty-eighth annual reunion of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of Chicago, which was held in the Consistory in the American Express Building, closed last night. The attendance was larger than at any annual meeting the Scottish rite ever held. Degrees of all grades to the thirty-second were conferred upon 102 candidates. The session yesterday morning was opened by the assemblage of the Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., which conferred on the candidates the nineteenth grade or the Grand Pontiff. At the close of this work dinner was served, at which addresses were made by several visiting Masons. In the afternoon the thirty-second grade A. A. S. R., the Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, was conferred by the officers of the Oriental Consistory, with Inspector-General Amos Pettibone in command, with the following staff, all of whom are thirty-second or thirty-third degree Masons:

G. W. Warvelle, First Lieutenant Commander; Robert M. Johnson, Second Lieutenant Commander; E. B. Bliss, Master of Ceremonies; Alfred Prior, Grand Marshal; William H. Bergstresser, Assistant Grand Marshal; Henry Baker, Grand Treasurer; Gil W. Barnard, Grand Secretary; the Rev. William C. Dewart, Grand Prior; E. B. Gould, Grand Hospitaler; James B. McFatrich, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Thomas H. Currier, Grand Standard-Bearer; Joseph Spies, Grand Captain of the Guards; Archibald McClellan, Grand Sentinel; W. D. Hall and William A. Walter, Grand Standard Guards; Henry Archambault, Grand Musical Director.

These were assisted by an auxiliary corps in the Symbolic Encampment, composed of A. L. Nestlerode, C. F. Watkins, Gilbert W. Blanchard, William E. Poulson, and Nathan B. Lewis as commandants of the standards. The commandants of the tents embraced John F. Wolff, John H. Huyck, C. E. Matson, W. L. Crawford, H. L. Wiltse, Robert A. Smith, H. L. Thornburg, Walter G. Twitty, and H. K. Bellogg. As the Turkish Court, James H. Church was Chief; R. M. Johnson, Turkish Captain; Charles H. Tebbetts, the Apostate. A historical lecture, descriptive of the rendezvous of the Grand Masonic Army, was delivered by John D. Hammond. This concluded the exercises of conferring the degrees, and at 8 o'clock the 102 candidates and the visiting Masons were given an elaborate banquet in the hall. At this 600 Masons were present. Among the more prominent speakers were the Revs. H. W. Thomas, H. W. Bolton, J. J. Tobias, one of the class candidates; C. C. Snyder of Riverside, and F. Nelson Glover of Aurora. The Oriental Consistory has occupied its present quarters for twenty years, but will remove in May to its new apartments in the Temple.

MICHIGAN'S DEADLOCK IS BROKEN.

The House Finally Passes the Insane Asylum Appropriation Bills.

LANSING, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—The deadlock over the insane asylum appropriation bills which has prevailed for several days was broken in the House today by the adoption of the committee's report, which cuts off one of the three new cottages originally provided for the Northern Asylum, but leaves it the additional land desired. The appropriation for an electric lighting plant at the Michigan Asylum is reduced $6,000, and the item of $75,000 for a new asylum in the Upper Peninsula remains intact, conditioned, however, on the donation to the State of a site comprising 400 acres. The House also passed the mining school appropriation bill at $110,000, the bill permitting the slaughter of English sparrows at trap shooting, the bill prohibiting the soliciting or issuing of unauthorized fire or marine insurance policies, and the bill making an appropriation to increase the efficiency of the State Board of Health in restriction of dangerous diseases. In the Senate the Judiciary committee favorably reported a bill providing for two additional Judges for the Supreme Court, and the Labor committee made a similar report on the bill providing for factory inspection under the direction of the Labor Bureau and prohibiting the employment of girls under 14 years of age in factories.

Ephraim Wyman of Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—Ephraim Wyman, the oldest settler in Winnebago County, died last night. He was 84 years of age and settled in Rockford in 1835. He was the original owner of most of that part of the city which is now the business section. He was born in Massachusetts, and on his way to Rockford stopped in Chicago in the spring of 1835, where he was employed in staking out the first town lots.

Good Defense.

"O, by the way, how did the Colonel come out in his trial for passing that counterfeit half dollar?"

"He was acquitted on a plea of insanity. They proved that he had spent his money for lemonade."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

MR. CARLISLE'S POLICY

HE DEFINES THE ATTITUDE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

It Is "Gold for Greenbacks, but Not for Treasury Silver Notes After the $100,000,000 Reserve Is Reached"—Nevertheless, the Government Is Determined to Preserve the Parity of the Two Metals by All Lawful Means—What the Message Means.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle has defined the policy of the Treasury Department, and consequently of the administration.

It is gold for greenbacks, but not for Treasury silver notes after the $100,000,000 reserve limit is reached.

This definition of policy is contained in the brief statement given out by Secretary Carlisle tonight. The pith of it all will be found in the first sentence, where he says that the Treasury will continue to redeem coin Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, *for gold so long as it has gold lawfully available for that purpose.* A pikestaff could not be plainer. In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury gold will not be lawfully available after the $100,000,000 reserve limit is reached. His statement is intended as a warning to the world in general, and to Wall street in particular, that the Treasury will pay out gold for coin notes issued under the act of 1890 only so long as the gold stock is above $100,000,000. The statement would have been more positive and specific if it had not undergone revision at the hands of cautious President Cleveland. The policy decided on by Secretary Carlisle a week ago was that which is outlined tonight. Last Saturday he reached the determination which is now publicly avowed. This policy was set forth in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the following day. Last Monday, if the gold withdrawals had threatened to bring the reserves down below the $100,000,000 limit the shipping firms which presented silver certificates for the yellow metal would have been refused. Fortunately the dividing line was just missed. The Secretary is hopeful tonight that it will not be reached tomorrow, but if it is the order will go forth to the Subtreasury in New York that there is no gold lawfully available for the redemption of coin certificates in the yellow metal, and greenbacks will consequently have to be presented to secure gold.

Of course, the statement given out by the Secretary tonight is equivalent to a declaration that no bonds will be issued. It will be noticed with satisfaction that Secretary Carlisle pays grateful acknowledgment to the West for coming to the aid of the Treasury in March and again during the last few days. He is hopeful that this aid will continue, but he turns his back on the East. The Secretary's belief that there is gold enough in the country, and the boldness with which he utters this opinion can only be construed as evidence that he looks on the situation as partly an artificial one, brought about for selfish purposes. For the rest his declaration about the law and about the intention of the administration to maintain the integrity of the currency of the country was to be expected.

Cleveland's Conservatism Caused a Change.

It is no secret here in Washington tonight that the statement put out by the Secretary differs considerably from the one he had ready this afternoon. The difference is more in words, perhaps, than in substance, yet the original statement would have ranked higher as a formulation of financial policy. The reason for the change is undoubtedly due to the conservatism and timidity of the President, who is slow to offend his New York friends. What Secretary Carlisle is especially anxious to have understood is that, as Secretary of the Treasury, he is acting solely in accordance with law. Personally he would have preferred using some of the $100,000,000, as he does not regard that as inviolable. But the administration was not ready to repudiate so distinctly the views which the President had previously held.

There is no doubt about the immediate effect of the policy outlined. Secretary Carlisle declared that when the limit is reached and the Subtreasury in New York refuses to give gold for anything but greenbacks, the difficulties in securing gold for export will be greatly increased. France and other European governments have means of making it difficult to get gold for exportation, and the United States will be doing the same thing. Greenbacks are comparatively scarce in New York while they are plentiful in the West. On the other hand the bulk of the Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 are in New York and other Eastern financial centers. They have not yet got into general circulation west of the Alleghanies. It is therefore easy to see that the firms in New York which have been shipping gold will not find it so simple a matter. Complaint is made that this course will practically put a premium on greenbacks and gold, or a discount on silver notes, but that does not affect the main question. In official circles here the belief is that the domestic currency will be in no wise disturbed.

As to the effect abroad no one can guess with accuracy. Wall street has been saying that if the course which Secretary Carlisle has decided upon should be adopted Europe would regard the United States as in reality on a silver basis and would begin deluging this country with the American securities which it now holds. That, however, is something that can only be shown by experience.

The Official Statement.

Following is the statement made by Secretary Carlisle:

In the exercise of the discretionary power conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of July 14, 1890, he has been paying gold for the coin Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion, and he will continue to do so as long as he has gold legally available for that purpose. Under this process the government has been, and is now, paying gold for silver bullion and storing the silver in its vaults, where it is as useless for any purpose of circulation or redemption as iron, lead, or any other commodity.

The government, in the first place, issues a coin Treasury note in payment for silver bullion, and then the coin Treasury note is presented at a Subtreasury and the gold is paid out for it; so that the effect is precisely the same as if the gold were paid directly for the silver in the first instance. About $800,000 of the gold which was withdrawn from the Subtreasury last Tuesday for shipment abroad was paid out on these coin Treasury notes. No order has been made to stop the payment of gold upon these notes, nor has any one been authorized to say that such an order would be issued.

The purpose of the government to preserve its own credit unimpaired and maintain the parity of the two metals by all lawful means will not be abandoned under any circumstances. In view of the existing legislation the only question for consideration is as to the measures that ought to be adopted to insure the accomplishment of these purposes, and upon this question there is, of course, room for wide differences of opinion.

The total stock of gold coin and gold bullion now in this country, including what is held by the Treasury as well as what is held by the banks and individuals, amounts to about $740,000,000.

When I came into the Treasury Department on the 7th day of March, the amount of free gold on hand had been reduced to $987,000, but by arrangements with Western banks it was increased until, on the 1st of April, it amounted to nearly $5,000,000. Then heavy shipments began to be made, and two days ago we had only about $40,000, but now it amounts to $885,000, after deducting what has been withdrawn from the Subtreasury today for shipment. Arrangements are now in progress by which more gold is to be procured from the West, and I hope that a sufficient quantity will be secured to keep the gold reserve intact.

There is gold enough in the country to meet all the requirements of the situation, and if all who are really interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency would assist the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent of their abilities the existing difficulties would soon be removed.

In addition to this statement Secretary Carlisle said that $800,000 in gold had been taken out of the Subtreasury in New York today for export. The class of money paid into the Subtreasury for this gold withdrawal included $400,000 in gold certificates, which, to that amount, did not reduce the gold reserve, because they themselves were practically gold. So the actual reduction of the day was only $400,000, leaving the balance as stated above.

This is the first considerable amount of gold certificates paid into the Subtreasury for gold export for many years and encourages Treasury officials to hope that the banks seeing the situation will continue to present gold certificates in part payment at least for gold withdrawn for export.

Uneasiness in New York.

Reports from New York indicate that fears that redemption of Sherman-law notes in gold will be suspended continues to increase the disquiet, and that the foreign exchanges are demoralized. Demand sterling bills were again advanced today, and are now exceptionally high. Sales of demand bills were made as high as 489¼ and transactions were reported even as high as 489¾. Bankers seemed reluctant to draw at any price. At the highest rates of the day there must be a profit of over $3,000 in every $1,000,000 of the precious metal exported.

Only $1,250,000 was actually engaged at the Subtreasury at New York for shipment tomorrow, and of this $250,000 will go to Canada. But foreign bankers have made arrangements for the export of other large sums, bringing the aggregate up to very nearly $4,000,000. The exchanges, however, are reported in such a chaotic condition and so much depends upon a possible declaration of policy by the Treasury that either more or less than this amount may be actually exported. The shipments, which are to be made Saturday, include $2,500,000 by Lazard Frères & Co., $640,000 by Von Hoffman & Co., and $500,000 by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The last named is a new shipper of gold. A feature of the strength of the sterling exchange market was the fact that agents of important British banks were among the heavy buyers of cable transfers.

While money on call remained at 4@4½ per cent, funds were more difficult to obtain on time, even at 6 per cent, and rates for commercial paper hardened perceptibly. The best names are now quoted at 8@10 per cent, according to the time the paper has to run. The banks are pursuing a conservative policy owing to the uncertainty.

GROVER MAY GET A NEW OFFICE.

He Is Considering Removal from the White House to a Department Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—A proposition is under consideration by the President looking to the removal of his office from the Executive Mansion to more commodious apartments in the north wing of the War, State, and Navy Department Building. There has been a great pressure for space at the White House for living accommodations and the fact that the entire eastern portion of the historic old pile has been set apart for the public has often been discussed and a change recommended. Since the Harrisons left the White House two of the sleeping apartments at the northwest angle of the mansion have been useless, their contents having been removed and the walls denuded of paper, thus presenting a barn-like appearance, owing to the fact that one of the White House babies had an attack of scarlet-fever in these rooms. As soon as possible these rooms will be renovated and refurnished, but even they will not afford any more room than is absolutely necessary. It is pretty evident that Congress will not consent to any plan which looks to the demolition or removal of the President's mansion from its present site, and it is daily growing more apparent that the official duties of the Chief Magistrate require more suitable apartments and more room for the clerks and attachés of the Executive Mansion. Over in the War Department wing of the big granite pile facing the White House is a suite of apartments formerly occupied by Secretary Endicott, but now in the possession of the war records division of the War Department. This bureau also has a building one square distant from the department devoted to its necessities, and by a singular coincident it is the house in which Jefferson Davis lived when he was Secretary of War. It would require only a few months to remove the archives of the rebellion from the War Department building to the Davis house, and the President could be comfortably installed after his summer vacation in quarters more accessible than the present office rooms at the White House.

POSTOFFICE SPOILS AWARDED.

Mr. Maxwell and President Cleveland Parcel Out Some Prizes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—Not a decapitation was recorded by Executioner Maxwell, in charge of fourth class Postmasters, the seventy-seven appointments made today being to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations. Western points given Postmasters were:

Illinois—Alexander, F. J. Kiser; Cushman, A. R. Rogers; Dover, O. Z. Housley; Isabel, J. C. Buckler; Lully, John McFall; Long Prairie, A. E. Epperson; Mulberry Grove, J. J. Jackson; Pasturefield, Samuel Westall; West York, C. B. Lindley.

Indiana—Barnard, N. H. Bartlett; Cicona, G. H. Barnhill; Coal City, W. M. Free; Oxford, B. J. Parker; Unionville, Elisabeth M. Kerr.

Iowa—Chelsea, W. Shaul Varney; Derby, John Irwin; Ely, Joseph Wottisher; Princeton, Willis Hopson; Vining, Frank Beneah.

Ohio—Beallsville, E. H. Arnold; Limestone, James Dunlap; West Cairo, Thomas Barpeter.

Wisconsin—Eidavold, A. H. Lusk; Marion, William Haller; Steinthal, Henry Schmelle.

The President today appointed the following postmasters:

Illinois—John Eddy, Bloomington; Samuel A. McKnight, Flora; Albert L. Ostrander, Galesburg; Harry E. Westcott, Lacon; J. H. Brown, Leroy; Alvin Scott Jr., Naperville.

Indiana—Rufus H. East, Bloomington; William A. Gutelius, Bluffton; Manuel Cronbach, Mount Vernon; Julius B. Sawyer, Union City.

Iowa—John L. Powers, Carroll; Louis E. Lange, Laurens; Jonathan B. Conroy, Leon.

WESTERNERS WHO SEEK OFFICES.

Theodore G. Keniman of Chicago Asks for Appointment as Immigrant Inspector.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—Applications for positions were filed at the Treasury Department today by these Westerners: Theodore G. Keniman, Chicago, Immigrant Inspector; J. S. Eldridge, Carson City, Neb., Bank Examiner. From Ohio there were: James D. Parker, Cincinnati, and Capt. W. S. Reno, Salem, both of whom want to inspect steam vessels in the Seventh District; E. Dinsmore, Columbus, Immigrant Inspector; and J. N. Wooliscraft and G. H. Preston of Cincinnati, who aspire to the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Sixth Kentucky District and a position as Chief of Division in the Treasury Department, respectively.

ITEMS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Chile's Representative Officially Reports the Escape of Col. Fuentes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Senator Don Anibal Cruz, Charge d'Affaires of the Chilean Legation, was one of the earliest callers at the State Department today. He held in his hands a newspaper dispatch announcing that Blandot Holly and Col. Fuentes, alleged Balmacedists, to whom Minister Egan had afforded shelter and whose surrender Chili has demanded by the Chilean authorities, had made their escape from the legation; that Fuentes had been captured but that Holly was still at large. Subsequently Secretary Gresham gave this statement to the press: A charge was pending against Fuentes and Holly for violating the municipal laws of Chile, and Minister Egan was instructed that he should cease sheltering them." Nothing was said as to whether the refugees escaped before or after Mr. Egan received his instructions.

Charges Against Prof. Harrington.

Assistant Attorney-General Colby today forwarded to Prof. Mark Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, the formulated charges against him and other officials of the bureau for alleged malfeasance in office. The charges include: Misrepresentation of facts, the shielding of unworthy employés, evasion or violation of the civil service law, inefficiency, maladministration, and improper diversion of public funds. The Secretary of Agriculture has requested the resignations of Maj. S. S. Rockwood, Assistant Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the resignation has been tendered and accepted.

All Quiet at Antlers.

Gen. Schofield today received a telegram from Capt. Guthrie at Antlers, I. T., stating that quiet prevailed there and that the troubles with the Indians is about ended. The Locke men and the Jones party are negotiating for peace.

STRAY CATTLE SAVED TO THE OWNERS.

Report of the Wyoming Board of Live Stock Commissioners.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 20.—[Special.]—J. W. Hammond, President of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners today issued to the stock growers an address showing the business transacted in the last two years as follows:

Thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty-three head of stray cattle were shipped from Wyoming under the supervision of the Commissioner. The proceeds of the sale of 24,058 of these were remitted directly to the owner thereof. The proceeds of the balance, amounting to $252,132, were remitted to the Commissioners, who paid $237,201 to persons establishing ownership. Part of the balance has been turned into the State Treasury.

The Legislature made an appropriation of $12,000 for the commission's work during the succeeding two years, but Gov. Osborne vetoed the bill. At the annual spring meeting of the Wyoming Stock-Growers' Association it is intended to be arranged that a system of inspection shall be operated by that association for the benefit of its members and that the expenses thereof shall be met by assessment. Persons not members of association can obtain the full benefits of its inspection upon making the same contribution to the expenses as is required of members.

BLACK JACK IS DEAD.

KEEPER OF THE GOVERNMENT PIER BUMBOAT NO MORE.

An Attack of Typhoid Pneumonia Contracted a Week Ago Ends the Career of Julius F. Yattaw—Many Years of His Life Spent in Defying Municipal, State, and National Law—Killed a Man at a Polling Place While Acting as United States Marshal in 1884.

Julius F. Yattaw, better known as "Black Jack," for many years the proprietor of a bumboat anchored at the Government Pier, died at his home, No. 1252 Indiana avenue, yesterday morning of typhoid pneumonia. He had been ill for a week. The funeral will take place from his late home at 1 o'clock tomorrow. The remains will be buried in Oakwoods Cemetery.

Yattaw was known from one end of the lakes to the other. He was 45 years old. He came to Chicago immediately after the great fire of '71, and has remained here since. Jack was of Portuguese birth, and in his early days had been a sailor. He lived for some while in Canada, working at different trades, and finally drifted to Chicago.

A natural artisan, Jack went to work as a carpenter. Work was plenty and Jack lived high. In the old "Cheyenne" district Jack was a little King and was looked up to as a model of success by the inhabitants. Fortunate in all games of chance, Yattaw made some lucky strikes and with the proceeds bought a saloon at No. 406 State street. In 1874 he was burned out, but he was not a man to be discouraged; his friends came to his aid and within two years Jack was reëstablished. Five years later he was the proprietor of three flourishing saloons on the Levee, but he was never happy long on shore and he began the construction of his first bumboat. This boat he called a "floating club house," and was apt to resent it being given any other title.

Defied the Authorities.

From the decks of that boat Jack resolutely and successfully defied both the city, State, and government authorities. The boat was moored within the breakwater, off the Government Pier, and was simply a floating saloon frequented by the scum of the city. Yattaw persistently refused to take out a liquor license, and was arrested times out of number for violating the liquor laws and maritime statutes, but generally managed to escape punishment. His claim always was that he was not within

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had in the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

GOV. BOIES still seems to be undergoing the process of shrinkage.

DIRECT from Paris: Counsel Carter will resume his speech this morning.

THE grand old line-of-battle ship Illinois at Jackson Park nobly withstood the fury of the gale Wednesday night.

CAN the police do nothing to protect the unsuspecting citizens of Chicago from the rascally operations of confidence men from Ohio?

MR. OLNEY will wipe out the infamous trusts as soon as it can be done without sacrifice of dignity, but they must wait their regular turn.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY claims a citizen past the middle age, a resident of Gin Ridge from his youth, who never heard of the World's Fair until last Saturday. His name is not given and suspicion rests on the Hon. Bill Neece.

THAT 22,000-pound cheese from Canada is on its way to the Columbian Exposition and will be placed in the Dairy Building as the base of a pyramid of cheeses. An earthquake will be the only convulsion of nature that can disturb that building.

SOUTHERN planters who persist in devoting all their energies to raising cotton and neglecting other crops are known by their neighbors as cottontots. In the days when 'Cotton was King he would have been a bold jester who took liberties with the royal name.

SENATOR PAISLEY'S constitutional amendment authorizing the General Assembly to levy a graduated income tax on all incomes exceeding the sum of $5,000 received 29 votes when it needed two-thirds, or 34, and consequently was defeated. It is strange that a proposition with nothing to commend it should have received so many votes. Doubtless, with hardly an exception, those who supported it did so because they thought it would add to their popularity and cause them to be looked on as the friends of the labor demagogues.

THE Appellate Court has sustained Judge Tuley's decision that horse-racing is an amusement which cannot be carried on in this city without a license from the authorities. This was the ground taken long ago by this paper before the matter ever came into the courts. It showed how the Garfield Park nuisance could be disposed of whenever the authorities saw fit to act. Even if the case which has just been decided by Judge Gary should be taken to the Supreme Court his opinion will not be reversed. Therefore the city has unquestioned power over those race tracks which are within its limits. If there are offensive features connected with any one it can make their abatement a condition of the granting of a license. If there is a failure to comply there will be no racing there.

THE bears were in control of the New York stock market yesterday and quotations closed at the lowest for the day. The local market was decidedly heavy, the street railways showing considerable declines. New York exchange has declined to 40 cents premium. Sterling rates continue at the excessively high point that they first touched Wednesday.—The leading markets at Chicago were moderately active and generally firm, with the exception of May wheat. The weather was unfavorable for spring seeding in the Northwest and there was good buying of July wheat by the shorts. As compared with the latest prices of the preceding day May wheat closed ¾ cent lower, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed easy. September pork 32½ cents higher, lard 12½ cents higher, and ribs 15 cents higher.

THOSE appointments of Mayor Harrison which he has submitted to the Council are on the whole good. It is far otherwise with his first appointment of an official on whose merits the Council cannot pass. Mr. John McCarthy has not the necessary qualifications for the important position of Street Superintendent, as he knows absolutely nothing about the duties of the office. The circumstances of his appointment do not give promise of efficiency in the business of the bureau over which he has been placed. As THE TRIBUNE said yesterday, the position is a most important one. The man who fills it will have the spending of millions of dollars. He will have to pass on the character of the work and of the material for all the newly-paved streets during the next two years. He will be the judge of the manner in which streets torn up by railroad, telephone, gas, and telegraph companies shall be restored, also of the extent to which such corporations may occupy the streets. The head of the street bureau must be the one to see that operations are systematized and that the hired men do a fair day's work. He must be omnipresent, and when he catches a subordinate offending he must discipline him, though he be the brother of one Alderman and the son-in-law of another. John McCarthy is not the man for such work. His methods are those of the cunning ward politician. His experience has been gained behind a saloon counter. His claims to the office are that he carried a ward primary for Harrison, and that his political partner manipulated the Election Commissioners' office in Harrison's interest. The appointment is scandalously bad. Mayor Harrison has not begun well.

IF Mayor Harrison will spare a few hours from the politicians to attend to the neglected work of the City Department he will gain more credit with the public. Take the Engineering Bureau, for instance. Its work has been sadly neglected. The South Halsted street bridge, promised for May 1, will not be finished before the middle of July; nothing has been yet done on the Belmont avenue bridge; the work on the viaduct approach to Taylor street is practically at a standstill; the Canal street bridge, promised for the middle of March, will not be completed till the middle of May; the Council has appropriated for a new pumping station in the northwest section of the city—the plans and specifications for the station have not been prepared; and the new water tunnels are proceeding at snail's pace. Will the new Mayor give these matters his attention? They are of grave concern to the public. Mr. Geraldine, now in charge of the Engineering Bureau, has done well for the brief time that he has been in charge. But as it is understood that he is to be displaced it cannot be expected he will be energetic at this time. Constant attention is necessary to the successful working of the bureau.

A MEETING "to consider various phases of the educational controversy now in progress in the city" has been called for next Tuesday at Central Music Hall. It is not likely that the meeting will result in much good. There will be three or four set speeches by men who are always to the front on such occasions. Those who attend the meeting will have no part in the discussion. Some prominent citizens may occupy seats on the stage. There will be a set of stereotyped resolutions. That is all. There will be little new light thrown on the subject of the fads. Some of the faddists will doubtless be on hand, for they are irrepressible, but they will sing the same old song and make the same old speeches. The outcome of the meeting will not have the slightest effect on the action of the Board of Education. The character of the appointment to be made by Mayor Harrison next Monday evening for the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Burt will have more influence on the action of the board than all the speeches that can be made at the meeting or all the resolutions that may be passed. There is an impression—arising, doubtless, from the character and circumstances of the call—that an effort will be made to turn the meeting into a sort of indorsement of the faddists. Tommy Morgan and his fellows will have more to say there than Judge Shepard, or Marshall Field, or Gen. McClurg. In this connection it may be asked: Is the town meeting method of discussing educational questions entirely feasible or judicious in this city at this time?

EAGER TO GET RID OF RECIPROCITY.

It is announced semi-officially by the State Department that the agreements with Brazil, and with Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, are to be abrogated on the ground that the reciprocity arrangements practically have been a failure. Owing to those agreements, which the administration is so anxious to cancel, the American exports to Cuba have increased fourteen million dollars during the last eighteen months. Those to Brazil have increased, but not so much owing to the disturbed state of the country and to the fact that the carrying trade is in the hands of the English.

The rescinding of the agreement with Spain will be followed at once by the reimposition of the old high prohibitory duties. American flour will be driven out to make room for Spanish flour. The exports from this country will shrink to their former dimensions. But Brazil and Cuba will continue to send coffee and sugar to the United States and they will be admitted free, no matter how unfair and unjust may be the duties those countries impose on American products. Neither Spain nor Brazil will protest against the rescinding of these reciprocity agreements because they will be able to impose what duties they please, with no fear of retaliation from a Democratic administration.

Reciprocity has not been a failure. Therefore that is not the reason for upsetting it. Nor is it true that it is necessary to get rid of the agreements which have been made, before the President's tariff bill is submitted to and passed upon by Congress. The latter can legislate just as freely with them in existence. All the countries with which these stipulations were made understood at the time that Congress could change whenever it pleased the legislation on which they were based.

The real reason for this swift action on the part of the President is his fear that between now and the time when he calls Congress together the American exports under the reciprocity agreements will increase so much as to furnish too strong arguments against legislation which would do away with them. The American merchants are getting a firm footing in Brazil. The rather unprogressive people of that country are learning gradually the advantages they can reap from reciprocity.

After those agreements with Spain and Brazil have been torn up those with other South American countries will be worth little. Those with whom they were made will not consider them binding. There will remain the reciprocity agreement with the German Empire, by which the duties on American breadstuffs and meats were lowered and the exports of those articles increased. Probably the President's next step will be to declare that agreement a failure and abrogate it, leaving the Germans free to return to their old system of restrictions and prohibitions. Insane hostility to reciprocity and a fear that the additional evidences of its value will make it more difficult to upset it are the reasons for the President's course.

RESERVE AN INTEREST IN FRANCHISES.

There is a dispute between the city authorities of Indianapolis and the street railroad company of that city as to the time when the charter of the latter will expire. The former say it will run out next January, while the company says not until 1901. The authorities, confident that they are in the right, have solicited bids for a thirty-year franchise. One offer has been received from a company made up of citizens of Indianapolis. Their bid is 10 per cent of the gross receipts for the first five years, 12½ per cent for the next five years, 13½ per cent for the next five years, and 14½ per cent for the remainder of the term of thirty years. A cash deposit of $35,000 was made.

This offer is in good faith. Those who make it believe that there is money for them in the scheme. They know that Indianapolis is a city which is growing with great rapidity, thus furnishing abundant business for their cars. They know that if they go into this enterprise not meaning to pay heavy dividends on watered stock, but to earn a good profit on capital actually invested, they can give the city 10 or 14½ per cent of the gross receipts and yet have an abundance left for themselves.

If it is decided that the city has the right to dispose of the franchise now this bill will be accepted as a matter of course. Then Indianapolis will be assured a constant, large, and growing income which will be bigger as it becomes more populous. As it will be practically in partnership with the company it will reap the benefit of all the economy and business energy which will be exerted by the latter.

This is what Chicago should have done when the first street railroads were chartered. It cannot be blamed for not doing so, because at that time no one imagined the business would be so profitable. When the cable road franchises were granted a reservation of a percentage of the gross earnings of the lines should have been insisted on. When the elevated roads were chartered a similar reservation should have been made. In view of the costly mistakes of the past the policy of the city should be changed and it should insist on being let into partnership with those to whom it grants franchises.

If the city had been let into the various profitable enterprises, the proceeds of which it has allowed private individuals to pocket entirely, it would be in the receipt now of a tremendous income. It would not be hampered all the time by lack of means. It could make improvements at once without having as now to wait for years. The people would be as well served by the street railroad and other corporations as now, and while their stock would not be selling at three times its face it would pay a surer and better dividend than the ordinary business investment. The time has surely come for Chicago to cease giving everything and getting nothing in return.

MAYOR HARRISON AND THE GAMBLERS.

The Mayor, acting through the Chief of Police, has ordered the closing of the gambling-houses and the pool-rooms. During the greater part of the last two years the ordinances in relation to gambling were enforced tolerably well. After it was known that Harrison was elected the gamblers became confident that they would not be interfered with. As Supt. McClaughry says:

The fact of the matter is that the gamblers are taking too much advantage of the change of administration and are attempting to run openly, and a number of old-timers and new crooks are coming to town, while many of the old places are making preparations to start up again.

This expectation of the gamblers was shared by the community generally. In view of Mr Harrison's record on this subject, and his repeatedly expressed declarations that gambling could not be suppressed, but should be "regulated" in the manner familiar to those who were here between 1879 and 1887, and in view of the fact that he had not stated that he had changed his views on this point, the assumption was a natural one.

No one can be more gratified than THE TRIBUNE to learn that the public has misjudged the Mayor and that he does not intend that gambling shall be tolerated. The fact that he has abandoned the wrong policy to which he clung so persistently for many years is cause for hope that some of the other mistakes of previous administrations will not be repeated. One of the West Side gamblers says:

Yes, we have received an order to close up; we will obey the order, but things will be running again in a few days. It's only one of the "Old Man's" bluffs. We have arranged to do a good business during the World's Fair, and nothing can prevent us.

THE TRIBUNE hopes that this gambler is much mistaken and that he will find it out to his cost if he tries to do a good business this coming summer. There was no occasion for the issuance of the order if it was not meant seriously. It is impossible to imagine that it was issued for the purpose of deceiving the public and that it will be allowed to drop into "innocuous desuetude" in a few days or weeks. Therefore if THE TRIBUNE finds any of the Mayor's police subordinates disobeying his orders and countenancing gambling it will bring the facts to his attention, trusting that he will punish the offender.

THE REAL DEBT OF CHICAGO.

A city paper mentioning the fact that the bonded debt of Chicago, including the World's Fair bonds, is but eighteen and a half millions, says that this is a favorable showing compared with that of other municipalities—of Brooklyn, which owes $41,000,000; of Boston, which owes $30,000,000; and of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, which owe $25,000,000 each. The showing would not be quite so good were the figures given fully. Boston, for instance, owes thirty millions, but that covers all the municipal indebtedness which has to be provided for by the taxpayers who live within the city limits. The taxpayers of Chicago have county and park as well as city debts to take care of. The county has a bonded debt of four and a half millions, the interest on nearly all of which is paid by city property-owners. The indebtedness of the parks, which has been increased over a million and a half dollars by the legislation of the last two years, must also be added to the city debt proper. That will raise the total above that of Philadelphia.

Then the Drainage Trustees have authority to issue bonds, which will have to be paid by Chicagoans, to the amount of fifteen millions. A few have already been issued and the others soon will be. In a very few years the real bonded debt of Chicago will be over forty million dollars. That will not be such a contemptible figure.

The "city" debt of Chicago would have been far in excess of forty millions long before this had it not been for the wholesome limitations on indebtedness of the present constitution. They went into force none too soon. What would the bonded debt have been had the Colvin administration or that of Crocier had a free hand? Under the old constitution whenever Chicago wanted to borrow it asked the Legislature for authority, and it was always given. No Legislature would have refused since then if it had had the power to grant.

If the policy of the last twenty-three years is adhered to, the city debt will continue to be comparatively small, and the money which in other cities is used to pay the interest on loans which were stolen or which were used to make "improvements" which have become worthless, will be employed to meet the public needs of the day. If the speculators and promoters should have their way and get rid of those limitations not many years would pass before the debt of this city would be as big as that of New York.

DOES ELECTRICITY KILL?

Two eminent French scientists, M. d'Arsonval and M. Darand, recently have raised an important question based upon their investigations of alleged death by electricity. As the outcome of their researches they confidently assert that electricity does not kill when used by the means employed in legal executions and that the criminal can be restored by artificial respiration. They go further than this and assert that the criminals really have been killed by the knife of the surgeon while he is conducting the autopsy. So assured are they of this that they challenge American physicians who preside at these electrical executions to make the experiment. The statements made by the French scientists already have attracted attention in New York, and Dr. J. W. Morton, who has been one of the advocates of this method of capital punishment, admits that their arguments are difficult to answer. Joseph Wetzler, an electrical expert, and editor of the *Electrical Engineer*, also says:

I believe that D'Arsonval's statements are thoroughly well founded. I believe further that the death by electricity is horribly cruel. This opinion is based on the statements of those who have received shocks of electric current of the strength used by the State, and who describe their sensations under the ordeal as "the tortures of hell." How long the victim is subjected to this torture before becoming absolutely insensible, can, of course, according to our present lights, be only a matter of conjecture; but that he actually does suffer excruciatingly for some period of time is a matter about which there can be not the slightest doubt. The characterization of electrical execution as a humane method of killing is based on entirely insufficient premises, and is in the highest degree misleading and inaccurate.

The statements made by the French scientists are of sufficient importance to at once engage the attention of the New York Legislature, so that it may be ascertained whether the legal authorities or the surgeons are killing criminals. It should be an easy matter to ascertain the truth of their assertion, as the process is simple. If it should turn out that the victims of the law are not killed by the electric current, then that mode of punishment should be abolished at once. If, as Mr. Wetzler asserts, it entails terrible torture, then that circumstance of itself should be an argument for its abolition and a return to the old-fashioned death upon the gallows.

PASS A STATE LAW AGAINST TRUSTS.

The Legislature of New York has passed a bill prohibiting trust combinations in the necessaries of life. This is the first fruits of the anti-trust agitation recently set on foot in Minnesota, which, while excited by the extortions of the anthracite coal combine, is expected to result in State and national prohibition of all trusts that control production and prices. As a step towards this desirable consummation the Governors of the several States have been requested to appoint Commissioners to attend a convention to be held the first Monday in June at which measures shall be considered and recommended for the suppression of trusts, these measures to be pressed upon the attention of those who make laws for the States and the Nation.

There is nothing to prevent the taking of time by the forelock in this matter. New York has done well to act, if only that the measure it has formulated into law can be discussed at the convention, its defects, if any, be noted for avoidance by others, and its action pointed to as an example for the rest. Illinois should be the first to follow this example. Its Legislature ought at once to pass a similar law which will render trust combinations in this State so dangerous that no one will dare to attempt to carry out the policies decided upon by the combinations for this and other States. There is plenty of time for this and it could not be more usefully employed by the servants whom the people of Illinois have sent to Springfield than in making a united effort to rid their constituents of these conspiracies against the public weal.

There should be no difficulty in making such a united effort. It is one in which all honest men can join heartily, independent of party affiliations or leanings. In fact there can be no party fealty in opposing such a measure. The Republican platform adopted last June reaffirmed the opposition declared in the Republican platform of 1888 "to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and asked for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective. The Democratic platform adopted two weeks later demanded the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control trusts and combinations, "to gather with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary." The National convention of the People's party, held at Omaha, pledged itself that if given power that party would labor to correct the evils due to the formation of combines and rings. The Illinois Republican platform of last year contains the statement: "We earnestly favor legislation, national and State, which shall protect national competition in trade and suppress trusts and other forms of iniquitous industrial tyranny." The Illinois Democrats in State convention a year ago declared: "We denounce the creation of trusts which, however disguised, have for their end the stifling of competition and the control of production and prices with a view of oppressing the people, and we demand from our Legislature the passage of stringent laws to aid the judicial branch of the State in stamping out such iniquitous devices of monopolists to defraud the people."

Here is a plain statement of duty for Republicans and Democrats, as well as for those of either party who may have Populist leanings. All are pledged by their party platforms to do whatever may lie in their power for the suppression of trusts in the State of Illinois, and they will be recreant to their pledges if they do not pass a law for the suppression of the trusts and the punishment of the men who manage them, now that the path has been marked out for them by others. Active opposition to such a measure would be for each treason to his party as well as treason to the whole people. The anti-trust law passed in New York ought to be at once introduced in the Illinois Legislature and then every man having a vote on it be confronted by the declarations made in his party platforms against trusts and in favor of laws for their suppression. Those who could back down in the face of such a plain statement of duty would stand in no enviable light before their constituents and prove themselves no longer worthy of confidence by the people who have confided in them in the past.

GOLD POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The announcement made last evening by Secretary Carlisle is closely accordant with what was generally expected. The government is now paying out gold in redemption of Treasury notes as they are presented, and the effect is precisely the same as if gold were paid in the first instance for the silver purchased by the government. But the stock of gold available for this purpose is not so low as it was last Monday, when the surplus over the amounts held against gold certificates and for the redemption of the greenbacks was only about $40,000. The surplus is now $835,000 after deducting that taken yesterday for shipment, and there is reason to hope that the surplus will increase, as there is estimated to be about $740,000,000 of gold in the country, amply sufficient to meet all demands. If all who are really interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency would assist the Secretary to the best of their ability the existing difficulties would soon be removed.

No order has been made to stop the payment of gold on the Treasury notes, nor has any one been authorized to say that such an order would be issued. Secretary Carlisle does not say that such an order will not be issued at some time in the future, but he leaves it to be inferred that such is not the intention if the act can be avoided. He gives a positive assurance that the purpose of the government is to preserve its own credit unimpaired and maintain the parity of the two metals by all lawful means, and that this policy will not be abandoned under any circumstances. It is fair to say that a more positive statement hardly could have been expected and that it might have been unwise to say what would be done in regard to redeeming the Treasury notes in case there should be in the Treasury no gold considered to be available for the purpose. The fact that half of the $800,000 in gold taken yesterday for export was paid for with gold certificates, this being the first time in many years that they have been offered by exporters of the yellow metal, may possibly be construed to mean that Secretary Carlisle intimated an unwillingness to let the gold go unless half of it were taken in exchange for gold certificates, or perhaps that otherwise the Treasury notes presented would be redeemed half in silver and half in gold.

A WRITER in the Indianapolis *Journal* makes a long and labored argument in favor of big issues of paper money, though his paper is written professedly in the interest of what he calls bimetallism and free coinage. He tells of the issue of continental "money" by the use of which our ancestors "gloriously triumphed and established this free nation, the grandest republic of all time." He says "at no epoch in the whole history of the human race have gold and silver ever rendered such valuable service as did this continental money." Then he tells that "without specie, by the agency of the bills of suspended banks, the Star Spangled Banner was borne aloft with great renown and glory" in the war of 1812. He refers to the use of paper "money" through the War of the Rebellion, and adds: "Through three great wars our Nation has triumphed without specie by the agency of paper money. If the efforts in each war had been made only to the extent of what was possible to do on a specie basis each war would have been a failure." All this he adduces in support of the proposition that a "nation of united, patriotic people may carry on the most stupendous operations of war, and peace, with systems of money not in accord with the systems of countries which support a specie basis." In all of this the writer seems to be utterly unaware of the fact that the "paper money" is either a real or supposed representative of value, not value in itself, that it is an acknowledgment of indebtedness to be paid at some time in the future, that if so paid the operation is simply equivalent to a repayment of money borrowed, and if not paid it entails a loss upon those unfortunate enough to have parted with valuable property in exchange for something with which they cannot buy other property. The plea that desperate measures resorted to in time of war are equally advisable and justifiable in times of peace is so poor that it does not merit refutation.

THE eleventh article of the New York *World's* series of articles directed against the trusts and their methods is more directly addressed to Attorney-General Olney than any preceding one. It says before March 4 he could look complacently upon the trusts, and even aid them as a lawyer in their schemes for evading the law and continuing their criminal practices unmolested, but as a private citizen he was a Democrat, and subscribed "to those principles which are firmly and aggressively opposed to unlawful combinations of capital." Now that he is the champion of the law and the defender of the people's interests, he must have changed his attitude towards these trusts from the members of which he formerly had most profitable clients. He has the retaining fee of the people in his pocket, and will continue to draw his fees from month to month. As an honorable lawyer he has no choice but to discharge his duties to his new client. The *World* boldly charges that Mr. Olney knows these trust criminals, masquerading as reputable merchants and worthy members of society, "are criminals and robbers." It says to him: "You know that they are banded together to rob the people, to destroy commerce, and to stultify all branches of production. They do not literally patrol the highways and hold up passers by. They do not scour the seas under the black flag." But "Claude Duval or Capt. Kidd would be amazed and abashed by these modern audacities of brigandage and piracy." This must be pleasant reading to Attorney-General Olney. He may have a dim suspicion that in thus talking to him the paper is really talking at President Cleveland. But that idea cannot materially mitigate the force of the arguments advanced, any more than it can put out of existence the terrible array of facts adduced. The *World* tells the Attorney-General: "You know that the trusts are stealing over two millions and a half of dollars every day from the people." To all this the gentleman addressed has not yet vouchsafed a reply.

AN exchange calls attention to the fact that according to the language of the law authorizing them the legal tender notes, as well as the Treasury notes of 1890, are redeemable in "coin," and that if necessity compels the government to use its discretion as to payment of silver coins in one case men may infer that it will soon do the same in the other case. According to this view it would not be right to redeem the one with gold and refuse to so redeem the other, even if it were not expressly provided by law that it is the established policy of the United States "to maintain the parity of the two metals." Refusal to pay gold for either kind of paper could be held to make a discrimination between the two kinds of coin, and this in direct contravention of the pledge given by the law of 1890. But here arises the question if the government could be charged with discrimination if it should offer to redeem with equal amounts of gold and silver coin. It would then be treating both precisely alike. Certainly it would not amount to an official declaration that the United States no longer could or would maintain the parity of gold and silver in use, and possibly the taking of such a position would stave off the evil day in which the government could no longer pay out any gold because it had none in the Treasury. In any event it would be recognizing the legal tenders and Treasury notes as equally entitled to redemption in the best money at command, and showing a determination not to discriminate so long as it had any power to redeem the obligations in gold and silver coins, both of which are under the law good legal tender.

IT is hard to compare the present Illinois Legislature with any previous Legislature without seeming to do violent injustice to both.

YESTERDAY'S snow-storm appeared to come straight from the Sunny South.

NOTWITHSTANDING a winter of unexampled severity, snowslides, hurricanes, floods of rain, an unfriendly Congress, adverse decisions by the Attorney-General, more hurricanes, more rain, and the New York *Sun*, the World's Columbian Exposition is booming along at its usual gait, thank you, and will be there on time.

THE new liquor system in South Carolina will fail in attracting emigration from Kentucky if its practical operation is hampered by anything like red tape.

THE elemental fury of Wednesday night did not disturb the serenity of the big Krupp gun. It comported itself as if it had come to stay.

THE American Consul at Hamburg this year should be an Andrew Jackson kind of man.

MR. MAXWELL is a fairly expert headsman, but his record up to date shows that he is not in Adlai's class.

COL. WATTERSON, having fixed the free-trade bull-ring in the nose of the Democratic steer, has given one or two experimental pulls with unsatisfactory results. The animal hangs back.

PADDLERS calling at the White House should be referred to Mr. Olney.

COUNSEL CARTER is still talking. But so is Mrs. Helen M. Gougar.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Time No Object.

"The whole trouble with this silver business, Outwell," said the friend who had dropped into his down-town office in a casual way late in the afternoon, "is that the minute you begin to redeem the certificates in silver coin you come right down to a silver basis with a jump. Then gold commands a premium at once, and it goes out of circulation quicker than you can eat a raw oyster. Don't you see?"

"Yes," said Outwell, absent-mindedly.

"And that isn't all. The greenbacks will disappear, too. The only currency will be silver and silver certificates. There will be an inflation of prices and business may seem to boom for a time, but the reaction will come sooner or later. The wise man will go in debt right away as deep as he can go, and pay his debts in legal tender certificates when he gets ready. Holders of greenbacks will present them at the United States Treasury and get the gold, and the gold will give out before one-third of them are redeemed, and then the government will have to issue bonds to get more gold, and the inflation will keep on, and we'll have the old story over again—but I'm taking up your time, maybe?"

"Not at all," replied the suburbanite, looking at his watch and recklessly shoving it back in his pocket. "I've already missed five or six trains, but I might as well miss five or six more. It won't make any difference now. Go on!"

His Chances Good.

Applicant for Office—"Do you think you can do anything for me?"

Trusted Lieutenant (with feeling!—"I'll do the best I can for you, my friend. You're the first man that's been to see me since the election that hasn't poked a cheap cigar at me."

PERSONALS.

Horatio J. Sprague of Massachusetts, who represents this country at Gibraltar, is the oldest Consul in continuous service. His commission dates from May, 1848.

Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania has appointed five women as notaries public, his first nominations under the new law regarding that office. One of them is Miss Hills, manager of the Harrisburg *Telegram*.

Pastor A. L. Boyle of a New York Baptist Church wants a new Know-Nothing party—one which will welcome Americanized foreigners like Carl Schurz and will banish Europeanized Americans like Ward McAllister.

Wee Hun Penk, who was cook in a mining camp only three years ago, is no longer wee in the financial sense. He owns the whole of one and half of another important mine in Arizona, and is reputed to be worth at least $3,000,000.

Ex-Vice President Morton is the owner of the largest herd of Guernsey cattle in the world. His magnificent estate is on the Hudson, directly in front of Esopus Mountains. It consists of 1,000 acres, fronting on the river and extending back for more than a mile.

George Arnold, a citizen of Rochester for forty-three years, died there Sunday, aged 73. He with Carl Schurz, Frederick Hecker, and Fred Knapp fled from Germany in 1850 after the downfall of the revolution which they led there. He was engaged in the Canal Engineer's office in Rochester.

Secretary Hoke Smith is ill at his home in Athens, Ga. He has slight fever, brought on by exhaustion, and is also suffering from a cold. He is a very strong man, standing nearly six feet and weighing over 200 pounds; but the steady rush of the office-hunter has been a severe strain for him.

Dr. Atkinson, a Pittsburg physician, is convinced that tobacco smoke is fatal to many disease germs, and he suggests that, in case of cholera, "it would do no harm to become an inveterate smoker for the summer months." It will be noticed that the doctor says nothing about cigarettes.

Miss Lucy Larcom, the poetess who died a few days ago, was the daughter of a sea Captain, who died when she was a child. She attended school only two or three years, and then began to work in the mills as a "doffer," taking off empty bobbins and putting on full ones. In this Lowell cotton factory she learned many useful and practical things about life.

The Duke of Veragua is becoming weary of the fulsome flatteries of the New-Yorkers. One paper reports that [illegible] the Mayor approached him and in his fine French brogue asked: "Libre vous something morse, mounseer?" the Duke looked at him for a moment, with a vicious glare pulled his hat over his left eye, and replied vehemently: "Yes, a rest."

Dolores Diaz and wife of El Monte, Cal., have just celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 88 and the wife 85. Dancing was the chief source of amusement at the festivities. The aged groom and his wife led one or two of the easy square dances and the old gentleman danced in great glee a Spanish round dance with his little great-granddaughter.

Mr. Gladstone actually applied in vain for a seat for his own son in one of the galleries of the House of Commons last week. This experience of the Prime Minister and leader of the House of Commons is probably unique. As a rule Cabinet Ministers do not experience great difficulty in getting a single order for one of the galleries, but the rush for seats of late has been almost without precedent.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Quincy *Whig:* If the present Legislature has done anything useful during its three months and a half session it has succeeded remarkably well in keeping it from public view.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* The Legislature promises to spend another week in wrangling. This is better than boodling, though it is not what an intelligent public expects of the representatives.

Springfield *News:* The present Democratic Legislature in Illinois is spoiling all the chances for a Western Democratic Presidential candidate in 1896. In fact, the Legislature is spoiling nearly everything.

Bloomington *Eye:* Labor troubles, the clashing of creeds, and the tumult of the house-cleaning season do not disturb the sweet serenity of the Illinois General Assembly. In the language of the itinerant newspaper founder, "it has come to stay."

Carrollton *Gazette* (Dem.): The next Democratic State convention can do no better in the State than to nominate the Hon. William Brown of Jacksonville for United States Senator. Mr. Brown is one of the best and ablest Democrats in the State.

Bloomington *Leader:* The Hon. Owen Scott's boom for Governor is assuming fully as promising shape as Stevenson's Presidential boom, while Joe Fifer's friends are determined that in 1896 his name will be upon the national Republican ticket.

Springfield *Journal:* It has been insinuated in some quarters that one reason why Gov. Altgeld recommended that the Fish Commission be abolished was because the Fish Commission has discontinued its efforts to place the German carp at the head of the list of good fishes.

Bloomington *Leader:* President Cleveland should instruct Commissioner Blount to forward the American flag that he lowered at Honolulu to Chicago to be placed upon exhibition. This is the first one that ever has been withdrawn from a people struggling for liberty and would be a genuine curiosity.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): The *State Register* hopes that the President will be successful in making the Democratic members of the Legislature, who are putting their selfish desires above the good of the party, toe the mark. It is high time some one was exercising a judicious political authority in the premises.

Springfield *News:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE thinks that while Illinois Democrats are not exactly on the anxious seat they are ready to remain after the congregation has been dismissed. THE TRIBUNE may be right, but the faithful do not seem to be hankering much after salvation, if we are to judge from their representatives in the Legislature.

Bloomington *Leader:* The great trouble with the present law-making assemblage at Springfield is that most of its members think that they are all wise men and that all other people are foolish. If they would adopt the policy of "giving the other fellow credit for knowing something" they would be much more successful as legislators.

Decatur *Review* (Dem.): If Cleveland can do anything to make the Democrats in the Legislature get together and do something he cannot begin too soon to suit the rank and file of the party in this State. And, no matter how drastic may be the measures he will employ, he will have no trouble to justify himself before the people. All we ask of him is that he succeed.

Springfield *Journal:* It will be seen that the unbushing partisanship of Gov. Altgeld is bringing the State of Illinois into disrepute both at home and abroad, and that to a degree American institutions are brought into contempt as a result. The Republicans who aided in this enterprise are in all probability sufficiently ashamed of their evil work by this time, and it is certain that the experiment will not be repeated at the polls.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The only novelty which will be offered next week in local theatricals will be the coming of Smith and De Koven's latest opera, "The Fencing Master," in which Miss Marie Tempest will exercise her magnetic personality for four weeks at the Chicago Opera-House. The unusual success of the opera at the Casino in New York is well known and it will doubtless prove a fitting winding-up for the regular season at Manager Henderson's playhouse. Almost a novelty and by far the most elaborate attraction in town will be the spectacle of "America," which begins its summer run at the Auditorium tomorrow night. Delays in preparation have retarded the production, which should have started in its career a week ago. "Americans Abroad," Sardou's play which Daniel Frohman's stock company is presenting at the Columbia, will probably retain the potency of its interest. Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew will cease playing "The Marriage Specter" at the Grand next week and return to Zola's "Therese." "Niobe," as offered by the Abbott and Teal company at Hooley's, will play the final week of its engagement. Nothing remains to be said for "The Black Crook" at McVicker's, except that it is crowding the theater nightly. The German dramatic stock company will have possession of the Schiller the entire week, which will wind up its midweek engagements this season. The outlying theaters will have one engagement more pretentious than usual in the reappearance of Robert Downing and his company in tragedy at the Haymarket. "Richard the Lion-Hearted" will open the engagement and "The Gladiator" will be revived later in the week. Havlin's will produce a play new to Chicago, entitled "April Fool," in which Gus Williams is the moving spirit, while the Alhambra will make a melodramatic revival in "The Power of Gold." On the North Side the attraction will be the musical farce "Eight Bells," which will be transferred to the Clark Street Theater from the Academy of Music. Among the minor down-town attractions will be Haverly's United Minstrels at the Casino, the extravaganza "Old Age and Beauty" at the Madison Street Opera-House, and the Henry Burlesque company at the People's.

* * *

The fifty-sixth artists' recital under the auspices of the Amateur Musical club, which took place yesterday afternoon in Central Music Hall, served to bring before the Chicago public for the first time Henri Marteau, a young violinist, who since last January has been winning popular favor and considerable critical approval by his work in Eastern cities. His program yesterday contained the Mendelssohn Concerto, Wagner's Albumblatt, Brahms' Hungarian Dancers Bach's Chaconne, a Romanze by Svendsen, Spanish Dances by Sarasate, a Cantilene by Boisdeffre, and Wieniawski's Polonaise. Of M. Marteau's performance of these varied numbers praise may be spoken for the merits already revealed by him, and still greater praise for the merits promised. He is a young artist who seems destined to take high place among the world's foremost violinists should he continue as he has begun. In stage appearance, manner, and even in the quality of his playing—the tone produced, technical brilliancy, and general style—he reminds one forcibly of Sarasate, and although as yet he is far from having reached the artistic level of the great Spaniard, it seems possible that to that height he may in time attain. As yet he is a youth, and his work, while in many ways admirable, reveals the results of this immaturity in many places. Nature has endowed him with a temperament essentially musical, and with artistic taste and refinement, and to these gifts he has added the facility of expression that comes with mastery of the mechanical side of his art. He has a technique that is already exceptional, and when his interpretative powers have matured, settled, and become fixed he will be not only what he is today, an enjoyable player, but an artist, it is believed, of unusual greatness. Of his selections yesterday especially admirable were the Andante of the Concerto, the Wagner Albumblatt, and the Gounod "Jean d'Arc," which he gave as encore. Mr. Seebeck was the pianist, and accompanied in a manner eminently satisfactory.

* * *

Miss Annie Pixley substituted "The Deacon's Daughter," one of her old-time plays, for "Miss Blythe of Duluth" at the Schiller Theater last night. The piece, which at least has the virtue of pleasant remembrances, gives the principal actress better opportunities to display her particular talents than did the ragout of nonsense in which she was seen earlier in the week. At the same time it is artificial, and scarcely adapted to the theater in which it is given. Miss Pixley played the part of the heroine with much of her old-time vivacity. Mr. Joseph Brennan gave an indifferent interpretation to the character of a Connecticut Yankee

RUSSIA WAS OPPOSED.

PRINCE FERDINAND WEDS PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE.

Marriage of the Ruler of Bulgaria Celebrated Yesterday—Political Effect of the Union—They Will Have a Magnificent Court at Sofia—Earl of Derby Dying—Mr. Carter Declares British Reports on Seals Are Untrustworthy—Official Report of Cholera in Russia.

FLORENCE, April 20.—The marriage of Prince Ferdinand, Ruler of Bulgaria, and Princess Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the Duke of Parma, took place today at the Villa Pianore, the ducal residence near Viareggio. The ceremony was marked with much pomp. At the close of the church services a wedding breakfast was given at

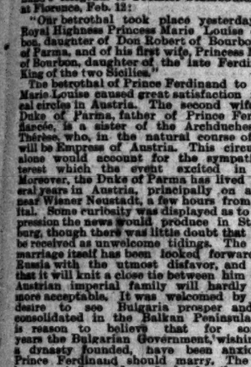
FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

the ducal residence, at which speeches reciting the political importance of the union were made. The Prince and his bride then left for Spezzia where they will embark for a voyage eastward. They will maintain a magnificent court at Sofia.

[The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand to Princess Marie Louise Pie was officially announced Feb. 14. The members of the Cabinet sent congratulatory addresses both to Prince Ferdinand and his betrothed, as well as to Princess Clémentine and to the Duke of Parma. Here is Prince Ferdinand's telegram to Premier Stambouloff, dated at Florence, Feb. 12:

"Our betrothal took place yesterday to her Royal Highness Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, daughter of Don Robert of Bourbon, Duke of Parma, and of his first wife, Princess Marie Pie of Bourbon, daughter of the late Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies."

The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand to Princess Marie Louise caused great satisfaction in political circles in Austria. The second wife of the Duke of Parma, father of Prince Ferdinand's fiancée, is a sister of the Archduchess Marie Thérèse, who, in the natural course of events, will be Empress of Austria. This circumstance alone would account for the sympathetic interest which the event excited in Vienna. Moreover, the Duke of Parma has lived for several years in Austria, principally on an estate near Wiener Neustadt, a few hours from the capital. Some curiosity was displayed as to the impression the news would produce in St. Petersburg, though there was little doubt that it would be received as unwelcome tidings. The Prince's marriage itself has been looked forward to by Russia with the utmost disfavor, and the fact that it will knit a close tie between him and the Austrian imperial family will hardly make it more acceptable. It was welcomed by all who desire to see Bulgaria prosper and peace consolidated in the Balkan Peninsula. There is reason to believe that for some two years the Bulgarian Government, wishing to see a dynasty founded, have been anxious that Prince Ferdinand should marry. The Prince, however, influenced no doubt by the sagacious counsel of his mother, Princess Clémentine, would not make a hasty choice nor enter into any union that could be considered as a mesalliance. The Bulgarians have been rewarded for their patience and the Prince for the judicious course he has pursued. The marriage promises to be a happy one, both for the Prince and his people. He is betrothed to a lady of his own rank, who is known in the court circles of Vienna as highly accomplished and amiable, possessing, in fact, all the qualities desirable for her future position. Both bride and



PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE.

bridegroom are descendants of King Ferdinand I. of Naples and his wife Marie Carolina, Archduchess of Austria, sister of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. Princess Marie Amélie, daughter of King Ferdinand I., married King Louis Philippe, the maternal grandfather of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The mother of the fiancée, Princess Marie des Grâces Pie, was the great-granddaughter of the same King Ferdinand I. Prince Ferdinand was born in 1861 and was elected in 1887 to succeed Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who had abdicated. Princess Marie Louise was born in 1870.]

EARL OF DERBY IS DYING.

His Condition So Serious It Was Reported Yesterday He Was Dead.

LONDON, April 20.—The Earl of Derby is rapidly sinking and his death is expected at any time. Early this morning he had a relapse from the improvement noted Wednesday night, and it was reported that he was dead. This was untrue. The Earl suffers from heart disease.

Object to a Compulsory Eight-Hour Day.

A deputation of coal miners from Durham visited Mr. Gladstone yesterday to express opposition to the enactment of a compulsory eight-hour law. Mr. Gladstone replied that Parliament never could be a competent judge of the question. His own propositions on the subject had been derived from an enlightened statesman who feared the effect of legislative interference with adult labor. He regarded the making of terms between employers and employed as the normal method for adjusting the hours of labor. The workers, Mr. Gladstone added, should respect individual freedom. Nevertheless eight hours a day was long enough, in his opinion, for labor under ground.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Official Statistics Show the Plague Is Serious at Podolia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The official cholera statistics just issued show that from March 13 to March 27 there were 460 new cases and 120 deaths in the Government of Podolia, and from March 27 to April 13 113 new cases and 35 deaths in the Government of Oofa. Elsewhere in the empire 15 new cases and 7 deaths are reported.

KIEWA, April 20.—Two cases of cholera and one death from the disease are reported from Oluth, in Bukovina. Four cases have occurred in Nove Mamaporve.

BRITISH REPORTS UNTRUSTWORTHY.

Mr. Carter Denounces Them to the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration.

PARIS, April 20.—Mr. Carter of counsel for the United States resumed his argument today before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration. He described the habits of the seals, as given in the report of the American commissioners appointed to investigate the subject, and he contended that the report of the British Bering Sea Commissioners on the same subject had been written with the object of defending pelagic sealing and was therefore unreliable. The British report was founded almost entirely upon the utterances of natives and similar persons of inferior intelligence. The American report was almost exclusively the evidence given by officials, who had made a special study of the questions involved from a scientific point of view, and who had the best technical information on the subject. The British arguments, based on the report of the British Commissioners, ought to be rejected therefore by the tribunal, as they were supported only by inadequate evidence. Mr. Carter next described the habits of seals to introduce his argument as to the limits within which indiscriminate sealing ought to be prohibited.

Baron de Courcel, President of the tribunal, suggested that the argument of the United States would have been strengthened if the Senate had passed a law restraining American citizens from pelagic sealing.

Mr. Carter replied that the United States would not be likely to take the trouble to prevent American marauding, merely to leave the field clearer for marauders of other nations.

BELFAST NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

Thomas Sexton's Argument for Home Rule—Wapt the Debate Continued.

LONDON, April 20.—Thomas Sexton continued the home rule debate today. He said Belfast in nowise represented Ireland. The cry of civil and religious liberty in the north of Ireland was false and hollow, raised as it was against people with whom toleration was a point of honor. A majority of the United Kingdom had declared for Irish home rule. Dealing with the question of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament Mr. Sexton proposes that that question, with some others, might be reserved for three years, the land question being reserved for that period. The Imperial Parliament would retain control of the commission, fixing the purchase of the land rents question for three years. Ireland would have a far deeper interest in what happened to the English House of Commons than in anything that could happen in the Irish Legislature. Here the most vital interests of Ireland were reserved under Imperial control. After home rule, the most momentous question was that of land. In the sphere of administration the control of the police was all important, so that while such matters were reserved, to reduce the numbers or power of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament would be, notwithstanding the granting of home rule, to lessen the influence of Ireland in its own affairs. It was therefore absolutely necessary that for the present the influence of the Irish members should remain undiminished. The House ought, therefore, to leave the Irish representation as it was, and when the Irish Legislature came into its full powers at the end of six years then the question of representation could be dealt with.

Col. Saunderson, the special champion of the men of Ulster, closed the debate for the day. He denied flatly Mr. Sexton's assertion that the majority of people favored home rule. The attempts to kill the Ulster movement by misrepresentation or ridicule, he said, would fail.

Many Conservatives are signing a manifesto in which they proclaim their right to speak before the division and express the determination to persist in rising, if the sitting be continued through Friday night, unless the Speaker allow the closure.

EACH MAN LIMITED TO THREE VOTES.

Scheme of Plural Voting in Belgium—The King Brought About Peace.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—The scheme of plural or cumulative voting, provided for in the Nyssen bill, confers a vote on every male citizen aged 25 years who has resided at least one year in the commune and has never been convicted of a breach of the law. The bill confers an additional vote on those who possess the following qualifications:

First—Every male citizen aged 25 years, and either married or a widower, paying government tax of at least 5 francs, unless exempted from the tax on account of his profession.

Second—Upon every male citizen aged 25 years who is the owner of real estate of the value of at least 2,000 francs, or who has been inscribed for at least two years on the ledger of the public debt, or in the stock book of a bank for savings as the possessor of at least 100 francs in Belgian rentes.

Third—Upon every male citizen aged 25 years who is the bearer of a diploma of superior education or a similar certificate showing that he has attended a complete course of higher instruction in a public or private seminary or that he is filling or has filled a public office, or is holding or has held a position, or is exercising or has exercised a profession implying superior education, the question as to what positions and professions are to be regarded as qualifying under this clause to be decided by law. No person is to be entitled to more than three votes, and voting is made obligatory.

PARIS, April 20.—It is reported that the Belgian Deputies were moved to accept the Nyssen proposal by King Leopold's threat to dissolve the Chamber. Both the Pope and Mr. Gladstone urged the King to take this position. As England was a party to the agreement neutralizing Belgium in 1831, the ministry felt warranted to dissuade the King from incurring the grave responsibility of forcing the people to revolution.

WILLIAM AND HUMBERT MEET.

They Kiss and Embrace—The People Give Every Manifestation of Joy.

ROME, April 20.—The weather today was brilliant and the city presented an extremely animated appearance in honor of Italy's King and Germany's Sovereign. It is estimated not less than 150,000 visitors are in the city. The scene along the route by which Germany's Emperor drove from the railway station to the Quirinal presented all the picturesque features of a gala day of Italy. The decorations everywhere are most sumptuous. Many of the houses were splendidly draped, and everything indicated a desire on the part of the people to show their fidelity and joy over the coming twenty-fifth anniversary of King Humbert's marriage. Further interest was lent to the occasion by the fact learned early today that Prince George of Wales, the Duke of York, had arrived at Naples on the British war vessel Colossus of the Mediterranean squadron, and had at once proceeded by railway to Rome.

The German Emperor and Empress arrived in Rome at 1 o'clock this afternoon. King Humbert and Queen Margherita, attended by italian Princes and nobles, met the visitors at the station. The greetings between the Emperor and King Humbert and the Empress and Queen Margherita were of the most cordial character. The Emperor and the King kissed and embraced each other, and the Empress and Queen did likewise.

After the greetings the procession formed for the drive to the Quirinal. The imperial and royal procession consisted of seventeen open carriages containing the imperial and royal families and their suites and escorted by Italian cuirassiers. Emperor William and King Humbert rode in the first carriage and the Empress Augusta, Queen Margherita, and Prince Victor Emanuel, the Italian Prince Royal, in the second carriage. The people along the route hailed the imperial and royal people with enthusiasm, and the bands of all the regiments played the Prussian national hymn.

HIGH PRICES FOR SPITZER GEMS.

Third Day of the Sale 394,000 Francs Are Realized.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 20.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—This was the third day of the Spitzer sale. Yesterday produced 310,540 francs. The enamels brought the highest prices, the heaviest being 16,100 francs for a large enameled dish of the sixteenth century. The antiques of the collection, Tanagra terra cottas, Phœnician glassware and Etruscan mirrors, thirty-five lots in all, brought 130,540 francs. Today's sale produced 394,140 francs. The highest price of the day was paid by Louvre, 14,000 francs, for an enameled salver. A gilt chalice of the fourteenth century went to Cluny Museum. Abbott's staff of the fourteenth century was bought for 14,000 francs; also an enameled plaque, once part of the binding of the gospels, went for 21,500 francs.

Hottest of the Year in Paris.

This has been the hottest day of the year so far. The temperature ranged from 57° to 84°; barometer 30 and stationary; wind north to northwest and light.

THINK EGAN AIDED THE FUGITIVES.

Col. Fuentes Recaptured—Is Holley Still at the Legation?

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, April 20.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Details of the plans made by Col. Fuentes and Blondolot Holley the supporters of Balmaceda who were afforded an asylum in the United States legation by Minister Egan, have been received from Santiago. Secretary Gresham Tuesday cabled his instructions to Minister Egan. These instructions repudiate the act of the Minister from the United States in giving the fugitives shelter in the legation. He was told that Fuentes and Holley were to be tried in Chile on charges of violating municipal laws and that he should no longer shield them from the operation of the Chilean laws. These instructions were read by Minister Egan to Fuentes and Holley in the legation house Tuesday evening. The fugitives at once determined to escape. It is not known whether Egan directly aided them, but he must have had full knowledge of their intention secretly to leave his house and avoid the guards who have been stationed near the legation ever since it was known the fugitives were there. Fuentes dyed his hair, covered his face with false whiskers, and walked out into the street. He had only advanced a few feet when he was halted by one of the guards. His false whiskers were torn off and his identity fully disclosed. Fuentes was taken back to prison. It is believed Holley got away, although many people declare he is still in the United States legation house. Owing to the nature of the telegrams from Washington the legation house is still closely watched. *El Mercurio* says Minister Egan will not wait for Mr. Porter to arrive and relieve him.

Federals in Brazil Bombarded.

A correspondent in Artiga telegraphs that Gen. Moura, the Brazilian Minister of War, is marching at the head of a large body of troops to meet Gen. Tavarez and the revolutionary army. Gen. Moura will try to defeat Tavarez in a decisive battle. As a preliminary movement two gunboats yesterday bombarded the Federals who are besieging Uruguayana. Eight of the Federal soldiers were killed. The Federal troops are well armed and equipped.

Servian Officials Resign.

BELGRADE, April 20.—Many of the Liberal State officials have resigned in consequence of the coup d'etat. The members of the Municipal Councils of Belgrade and Posharevac attempted to hold meetings in the town halls at those places, but they were ejected by gendarmes, and Radicals who formerly held the offices were installed.

Arab Slave-Traders Badly Beaten.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—Advices from Boma say Commander d'Hanis won another important victory over the Arab slave-traders in the Congo State Jan. 9. The battle was fought at Golokopopa near the Lubufu River. Chief Mobarra was among the killed.

Brevities by Cable.

FOUR OF THE BARK'S CREW LOST.

The American bark C. Southard Hurlbert, Capt. Southard, from New York, Nov. 17, for San Pedro and Redonno, has arrived at Montevideo and reports the loss of four of the crew on the voyage.

MOORS FIRE ON SPANISH SENTRIES.

Monday night last a party of Moors fired upon the Spanish sentries at Melilla, the Spanish town and convict settlement on the northern coast of Morocco. One of the sentries was fatally wounded. The houses in the military gardens were looted.

PULLMAN COMPANY SWELLS ITS STOCK.

An Increase of Sixty Thousand Shares Ordered—Reports at Annual Meeting.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car company held yesterday a communication from the Board of Directors was read referring to the circular of Oct. 15, 1891, under the terms of which the capital Stock of the company was increased 50,000 shares, issued to stockholders at par. The directors report that since that date there has been invested in sleeping and parlor cars, including estimates for cars to be completed previous to July 31, $6,089,179, and in freight, coal, and passenger cars furnished to railway companies under the car lease plan, including cars ordered and to be completed by July 31, $6,344,334; total, $12,413,514. In addition to the above, the fourth series of debenture bonds, amounting to $830,000, which matured Aug. 15, 1892, have been paid. The company now has no bonded indebtedness. The increased revenue of the company in its sleeping and parlor car department and the increased profits of its manufacturing business are cited as evidence that the money realized from the sale of the stock was judiciously invested.

The steady growth of business, together with the extraordinary demands incident to the Columbian Exposition, has led to an investment somewhat larger than was contemplated at the time of the last issue of shares; this, together with the constantly increasing demand for freight and other cars under the car lease plan, had caused the directors to recommend a further increase of the capital stock to the extent of 60,000 shares, to be offered to the stockholders pro rata at par. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the additional capital stock this day authorized is hereby directed to be issued—the same to be offered to the stockholders of record at closing of the books Monday, May 1, 1893, and that all such holders shall have the option until May 15, 1893, to subscribe for such stock at par, to an extent not exceeding one-fifth of their holdings of record May 1, 1893.

Resolved, That payment for such stock shall be made on or before May 31, 1893, at which date full-paid certificates will be issued for each payment, excluding fractional shares. If payment be not made as herein provided the subscriptions will be deemed forfeited.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share from net earnings was declared, payable on and after May 15, to stockholders of record at close of business, May 1, 1893. The transfer books will close May 1 and reopen May 16, 1893.

POPULIST OSBORNE STILL LOADED.

Awaiting a Supreme Court Decision Befor Firing Off Another Exposure.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 20.—[Special.]—R. S. Osborne, Secretary of State, today prepared another one of his alleged exposures of official corruption for publication, but before he could give it out to the press he was advised by the Attorney-General to withhold it for two weeks. He had prepared a letter charging W. M. Mitchell, the stalwart Democratic Railroad Commissioner, with having accepted a bribe of $15,000 from the Union Terminal company of Kansas City for having decided a case in favor of it and against the Missouri Pacific in regard to track crossings at Kansas City, Kas. In his letter to the public Mr. Osborne asserted that Mitchell had received the money, but had acted in bad faith with the man who negotiated the deal for him. Mitchell had paid this man but $1,200, giving as a reason that he had been compelled to pay George T. Anthony and A. L. Green, the other two members of the board, $125 to get the decision. Osborne took great pride in showing his letter to all callers at his office today, explaining that he would have it published as soon as the Supreme Court had rendered its decision on the mandamus case now pending against Mitchell to remove him from office. To the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE Secretary Osborne said that he had affidavits in his possession to prove every statement in his letter. He said that Mitchell had been paid $7,500 before the decision was rendered and that he had been given the balance after he had performed the service.

FLAMES RAGE FIERCELY AT WARDNER.

Business Part of the Town and Many Dwellings Reduced to Ruins.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 20.—The business part of Wardner, Idaho, is a heap of ashes, hundreds of people are homeless and the fire is not yet extinguished. The loss is estimated between $250,000 and $300,000, with less than one-third covered by insurance. The fire started in Lawson's clothing store early this morning, but before any systematic work could be done by the volunteers the flames had spread to adjoining buildings. The wind scattered blazing brands everywhere, and in a short time the firemen could not approach the buildings on account of the heat. A panic seized part of the populace, and men and women rushed about frantically, carrying their goods to a place of safety. A partial list of losses as near as can be ascertained, is: W. F. Goddard, $5,000; insurance, $100. C. F. Fuller, $2,000; insurance, $800; R. Presley, $200; no insurance. Alexander Chisholm, $800; no insurance. G. T. Edwards, $700; no insurance. Dr. Gibson, $5,000; L. Randal, $1,500; Clarence Swift, $1,500; James Galligan, $500; Josh Collins, $5,500; insurance, $2,500. T. Anderson & Co., $1,500; no insurance. O. G. B. McAuley, $4,000; Charles McSale, $5,000; insurance, $2,000. Evan Morgan, $3,000; G. F. Botner, $1,500; Mr. Shedd, $1,500; Alex Mont, $2,000; F. E. Stice, $7,000; Miners' Exchange Bank, $5,000; Odd Fellows' Building, $5,000; insurance, $1,900. L. O. Oppenheimer, $3,000; Justus Loeber, $1,200; Frank Mattait, $4,000, insurance $200; C. R. Higby & Co., $7,000, insurance $2,000. Many merchants have moved their goods and their losses cannot be estimated. There is no place to store goods here and the city is in confusion. No estimate can be given of the loss on dwelling houses.

Something He Forgot.

"No," said Mr. Peck, the grocer, gloomily, "there's no money to be made in the grocery business now. Take sugar, for instance. There's nothing in sugar."

"You forget sand," replied Larkin.—*Judge.*

ATTACK THE GUARDS.

TENNESSEE MINERS MAKE A SAVAGE CHARGE AT TRACY CITY.

One of Their Number Killed and Five Wounded—Deputy Warden of the Prison and a Guard Also Shot—Fight Grows Out of the Old Feud Over the Leasing of Convicts—Militia Called Out—Union Pacific Strike May End—Santa Fe Men Enjoined by Woolson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—[Special.]—A battle was fought at the Tracy City prison stockade last night between miners and guards. Bob Irwin, a member of the attacking party, was shot and killed and five other miners were wounded, one fatally, while one guard received a wound that will prove mortal. Deputy Warden Shryer received a serious wound in the head.

A storm was in progress during the battle, which lasted not over twenty minutes. About 500 shots were fired and had it not been for the fact that the night was so dark that no object was distinguishable except when the lightning flashed the list of killed and wounded would have been much larger. The miners, probably 100 in all, were driven back by the constant firing from the stockade, where twenty guards were stationed, and had 2,000 rounds of ammunition upon which to depend.

The principal works of the Tennessee Coal and Iron railroad company, the lessee of convict labor, are at Tracy City. It was at Tracy City, August, 1892, that the miners burned the stockade and sent the convicts back to Nashville, the miners objecting to the competition of convict labor in the coal mines with free labor. Then came the destruction next day of the Inman stockade, which was followed a day later by the burning of the Oliver Springs stockade and the bloody battle at Coal Creek, where many miners and several soldiers were killed. Then followed peace which prevailed until yesterday. It was not generally believed that the miners at Tracy City would attack the stockade last night, but the assault was made, nevertheless, and resulted disastrously for the miners. The latter seem to have been without organization, and it is said many were under the influence of liquor. They marched to the stockade and demanded to know on what terms the convicts would be released. Deputy Warden Shryer replied that they would not be surrendered, and one of the miners who had a gun and a dynamite cartridge was arrested by the Deputy Warden and Sheriff Sanders, but was afterwards released, he saying that if set at liberty he would prevent miners from shooting.

He disappeared, but the firing began. Both Irwin and three other miners fired at Deputy Warden Shryer and several guards, and the shots were answered almost simultaneously. Irwin fell dead and Shryer was shot. The ball was not extracted. S. A. Walden, the guard who was fatally shot, was doing effective service when he fell. The miners soon afterward retreated and the fight was over. When the battle began they fired upon the guards from every side of the stockade, having completely surrounded it.

Companies A, C, D, E, and F of Nashville, and the Stone River guards of Murfreesboro, arrived at the stockade this afternoon and are in possession. It is thought there will be no more trouble, as a large majority of the miners seem to strongly disapprove of last night's action of their associates. It is not known, however, how long the troops will remain at Tracy City. At last reports all was quiet there.

INVOKES THE AID OF THE COURTS.

The Santa Fe Has an Injunction Issued Against the Strikers.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 20.—Judge Hazen of the District Court granted, upon the application of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company, a temporary injunction at 1 o'clock this morning restraining the striking shopmen from interfering with the operation of the road or with the men who are at work in the shops. Hearing of the case has been set for May 1. The company decided to take this step yesterday, when seven cooks who were carrying meals to the shop hands were set upon by the strikers who prevented them from taking food into the shops. This incident and the fear that the additional force of new men whom the company expected to put on today might lead to a more serious collision caused the company to appeal to the courts for protection. An hour before Judge Hazen granted the order sixty non-union men arrived from Pennsylvania to take the places of strikers.

UNION PACIFIC STRIKE MAY END.

Mutual Concessions Made at a Conference Held in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—[Special.]—Indications are now that the big Union Pacific strike will be settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned before the end of the present week. Commissioners of strikers and company officials have been in conference today, with a view to making mutual concessions. A spirit of fairness is shown on both sides, but what may be regarded as the most significant thing of the morning was the inquiry made by President Clark about the strikers' headquarters for Secretary Hopkins. That there is something brewing is certain, and it looks as if the railroad company would recede from its position so that the men can go back to work without chipping off sections of their conscience. Everything was running smoothly about the yards this morning, one blacksmith and one machinist having returned to work.

The Union Pacific strikers tonight arranged for a conference tomorrow that, it is asserted, will end the strike.

ENJOINED BY JUDGE WOOLSON.

Strikers on the Santa Fe Restrained from Interfering with the Company's Men.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 20.—[Special.]—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad has gained one important point in its fight against striking employés. Application was made to Judge Woolson of the Federal Court for a perpetual injunction restraining its former workmen in Fort Madison, numbering 150, from in any manner interfering with the company in the prosecution of its business or with its officers, servants, or employés. Judge Woolson granted the temporary injunction and set the date for hearing arguments for a perpetual one on May 1 at his home in Mount Pleasant. In effect the decision after setting the dates for the hearing is as follows:

And it is further ordered that the said defendants and each and every one of them, be and he is hereby meantime restrained by the injunction of this court from further confederating together or conspiring for the purpose of, and to interfere with the said complainant in the prosecution of its said business, or from interfering with the servants and agents in the employ of the said complainant while engaged in the prosecution of their duties thereunder, or from entering upon the premises of the said complainant without permission from it, other than for lawful purposes at its regular passenger and freight depots, or from harassing and annoying the servants and agents in the employ of the said complainant while engaged in their duties, or while going to or returning from the place of performance thereof, or from attempting by threats or violence or other unlawful means to induce those now in the service of the said complainant to leave its employment or prevent them from fully discharging their duties while in the employment of said complainant, or from preventing by violence, threats, or intimidation, or by paying or offering to pay money to prevent persons from seeking employment from or continuing in, or entering into, the employ of said complainant; or from interfering in any manner with the making up of trains or with the operation of the same, or from boarding said trains, other than taking passage thereon as passengers, or from interfering in any manner with the officers or employés of complainant while engaged in the manufacture or repairing of locomotives, engines, cars, or other rolling stock of said complainant; or from interfering with the said complainant, its officers, or employés while carrying or transporting the United States mails; or from using threats or violence toward the servants or agents of the said complainant while in the discharge of their duties or at any other time or place, with reference to their said employment or their continuing therein; or from in any manner intimidating the agents and servants of the said complainant while engaged in the discharge of their work or duties by conspiring together; or by threats or other means of intimidation from inducing or attempting to induce persons engaged in keeping boarding-houses or hotels from furnishing board or lodgings from the employés of said complainant; then upon your peril you refrain, until the further order of this court, from doing any or all of the above specified acts or things, either openly or secretly; and that the said complainant notify the said defendants and each of them of this order more than ten days before the hearing thereof. Leave is granted to defendants upon three days' notice to attorneys for complainant to apply for an earlier hearing as to the issuance of said writ of injunction.

STRIKE OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

More Men May Go Out—Prosecutions for Sending Threatening Notices.

The outlook is that the strike of the electrical workers will spread quickly to all the 123 firms of the city. Today copies of the agreements will be presented to all the firms. It is believed many will refuse to sign. If they do strikes will follow. The employers say they intend to prosecute the strikers for the notice which they claim was sent to them. The notice was inclosed with the demands of the union and reads as follows:

To Whom It May Concern: Inclosed please find contract of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, locals Nos. 9 and 41. If not signed and presented at the union meeting on Friday night, April 21, 1893, at No. 116 Fifth avenue results will follow. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The bosses claimed that this contained a threat in the latter part of the letter and that the union could be prosecuted under its wording. George Edison of the striking electrical workers was asked as to this feature of the strike. He said: "If they want to arrest us on that let them do so. We stand on our rights and will fight them before the public or in the courts."

A number of lawyers were asked as to the matter. C. S. Darrow, general counsel of the Northwestern road, said: "I scarcely think that the notice would bring the strikers under the provisions of the law. The statute would, in my judgment, not cover it. It is not for the extortion of money, and in fact the law does not hold men liable for every word they utter or suggestion they offer. I do not believe the men would be liable under this."

W. S. Johnson said: "I do not think the men are liable for that note. Conspiracy laws are beginning to be modified."

The electrical companies say that such an agreement as proposed will not be made and that such a plan will not for a moment be entertained by them. Wednesday evening a consultation was held to which all the electrical construction and contracting companies in the city sent representatives. F. L. Abbott, manager of the National Electric company, presided and T. J. Thompson of the Chicago Electric Wiring company was Secretary. It was then agreed to issue a counter proposition to the brotherhood. The entire evening was taken up with a discussion of the terms of that counter proposition, but they were not agreed upon. At length the matter was left to a committee of three who will report to an adjourned meeting of the association next Thursday night. It was the unanimous sense of the meeting that they would not sign no agreement which bound them to employ union men only. There was a pretty general feeling also that the walking delegate would not be tolerated in the factories and that no inflexible scale of wages would be agreed to. There was no disposition to object to the article in the brotherhood's proposed scale, which provided for an eight-hour working day.

"We will not sign any such scale as that proposed," said F. S. Gorton, Secretary of the Chicago Edison company, yesterday, "and we could not keep it if we did sign it. At our meeting Wednesday night a committee was appointed to draw up an equitable agreement for wiremen which we can keep. The Edison company did not receive one of the threatening circulars, but we are acting with the other firms which did get the letter. Our company has never reduced wages and we have advanced men always on the sole basis of merit. We have made no distinction between union and non-union men and we do not propose to begin now. Many of our men who belong to the union said before Monday, when our strike took place, that they hoped no strike would be ordered, and that they were perfectly satisfied. Why the persons in charge of that strike singled out the Edison company is something that no one but the authors of the strike seem to know. We will not sign their agreement. We will not make an ironclad basis of wages. To many of our men we now pay more than the rate of 37½ cents per hour now demanded. To others, less efficient, we pay less. Such a rate would keep men from advancement."

"We will not cross the bridge until we get to it," said S. A. Douglas, manager of the Brush Electric Light company. "If there is to be a difficulty, which seems probable, it must originate with the union—not with us. We pay union rates of wages, but we pay no attention whatever to whether or not our employés are union men. And we propose to run our own business and submit to no dictation."

The Western Electric company had not received any circulars and did not fear any trouble from the brotherhood. This company did not employ any large force of wiremen and understood that the present difficulty was chiefly with wiremen and concerned only electrical construction companies. The Standard Electric company had received no notice either and felt that the threats did not appertain to its branch of the electrical business.

A. Hussey of the Allen-Hussey company, No. 325 Dearborn street, said that no clear answer could be made to the demands of the brotherhood until after the report of the committee of three to the Association of Electrical Construction Companies next Thursday. The action of that meeting upon the report would be final and unmistakable.

DEMANDS OF THE MARBLE CUTTERS.

Employers to Confer with the Building Trades Council—Other Labor Matters.

The journeymen marble cutters met the employing contractors yesterday at the Great Northern. A long conference ensued. The bosses asked to be allowed to treat directly with the Building Trades Council. So all discussion was deferred until Friday night, when the grievances of the marble cutters will be adjusted at the meeting of the Building Trades Council.

The ironworkers of the city are now united. The 400 seceders who left the Architectural ironworkers will rejoin them again next Wednesday night. They will all be united then in a union of 1,500 members. It will be known as the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union.

The steampipe coverers were organized into a union by A. P. Russell, President of the Building Trades Council, at No. 82 East Lake street last night. The union opened with 200 members, the striking "peramiths" agreement was signed yesterday by two large firms and the outlook is that all the outstanding employers will sign the scale.

The machinists on the Santa Fé road struck yesterday from Western points to Chicago. The local district lodge of Machinists of Chicago employed last night two lawyers to bring suits against the Santa Fé officials for violation of contract. The International Association of Machinists will meet at Indianapolis May 1 and to that meeting many of these differences will be referred. There are but few machinists of this road employed in Chicago. There are no shops of the road here and the strike will have no local significance.

Indiana Miners May Strike.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 20.—[Special.]—The block coal operators and miners of this district will meet in conclave in this city Saturday to discuss the scale of prices for the year. The indications are favorable for a strike, as the miners say they will not sign last year's scale and the operators answer that they cannot increase the price of mining. In case a settlement is not made Saturday a long contest may be expected.

Will Join the Machinists' Strike.

EVANSTON, Wyo., April 20.—A mass-meeting of Evanston shopmen tonight unanimously agreed to join the strike of the International Association of Machinists on the Union Pacific system.

MILL BURNS AT SEYMOUR, IND.

Loss of $25,000 with Insurance Less than Half—Fires in Other Places.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 20.—[Special.]—The large three story corn mill of Bruning & Acker was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000; insured for $11,500 in following companies:

Millers' Mutual, Ill.	$1,500	Michigan	1,000
Millers' National	2,500	Phœnix, Conn.	1,000
Niagara	1,000	Lancashire	1,500
Fire Association	1,000	N. Y. Underwriters	1,000
American, N. Y.	1,000		

COLDWATER, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—The large planing and saw mill of King & Chase in Quincy was burned, together with the machinery and considerable stock belonging to the Bunnell novelty works, involving a loss of several thousand dollars, partly insured.

FULTON, N. Y., April 20.—The business portion of the little Town of Water Valley, a few miles from this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Three hundred persons lived in the village and many of them are homeless. Twenty or thirty houses, including all the stores, are burned.

An Industrious Youth.

"My boy," said the young man's father, "I am afraid your hard-up condition is the result of your idleness."

"Idleness!" was the indignant reply. "And this after I've walked fifty blocks today trying to borrow $10!"—*Washington Star.*

SLAP AT MR. MILLER.

MR. KNIGHT AFTER THE NICARAGUA CANAL PRESIDENT.

He Claims to Represent a Vast Amount of English Capital and Wants Smith M. Weed as President—The Latter Characterizes the Statements as Untrue—No Action Is Taken—Plan Virtually Adopted for Refunding the Floating Debt of the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, April 20.—There was an exciting time at the meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Canal company called today by George C. Knight, an ex-employé of the company, who claims to represent a vast amount of English capital and who desires the removal of Warner Miller as President of the company and to have the project entirely reorganized. About a score of gentlemen were in attendance, whom Mr. Knight introduced to the meeting as stockholders or representatives of stockholders.

Mr. Knight opened the meeting by reading a long attack upon President Miller and the management of the company in general. He declared that the money of the canal company had been wasted in useless salaries and getting up of canal conventions in various parts of the country, which merely furnished junketing expeditions for the officers. According to Mr. Knight, through the operations of the voting trust of the stock of the company, which trust had been prolonged for two years after the time should have expired, Warner Miller had illegally had himself elected President of the company. Mr. Knight said he proposed to have the stockholders of the company take action at once to have Mr. Miller removed. He announced that beside the Englishmen he represented he also had large American interests behind him. Altogether, he said, he represented 90 per cent of the total outstanding capitalization of the company. He proposed Mr. Weed as successor to Mr. Miller. The latter, he intimated, would be peculiarly acceptable to his parties because of the peculiarly happy connections Mr. Weed had with the present administration at Washington.

Mr. Knight had a scheme for an entirely different canal company, to be organized both under English and American charters, which would complete the canal. By the plan of this company both the British and American Governments would have the joint use for naval purposes of the canal.

Smith M. Weed rose at the conclusion of Mr. Knight's speech and said he came to the meeting to protest against the use of his name in any way with the movement which Mr. Knight said he was engineering. Turning to Mr. Knight he said: "Your statements in reference to the company and its management are every single one of them untrue." Mr. Weed grew vigorous as he denied in detail the statements made by Mr. Knight. He said he protested in the name of Mr. Cleveland against the base imputation that it needed a man of the President's political faith to present the canal matters to the administration. He took it upon himself to say that there was no man in the country who would be better received as the head of the great enterprise than Mr. Miller. Mr. Knight, Mr. Weed thought, did not understand the American parties. His whole movement, he believed, had been organized to injure the canal company. He denied that Mr. Miller had been illegally elected President of the company, and said that he had received a majority of votes outside the stock held in the voting trust. He closed by saying that the American people would never permit the English Government to have joint interest in the canal. No action was taken.

FOR FUNDING ITS FLOATING DEBT.

Practical Adoption of the Scheme of the Financial Committee.

NEW YORK, April 20.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific railroad to-day a plan for funding the floating debt was presented by the Finance committee and practically adopted. It will provide for all the company's liabilities and at the proper time the stockholders and friends of the company will have an opportunity to participate. A statement was issued which says that any person or persons not officers of the company who have solicited subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of Northern Pacific so-called collateral trust certificates have acted on their own responsibility, and without any authority or sanction of the company. This refers to the special committee appointed by the stockholders which recently investigated the affairs of the company and condemned the financial management. The directors' plan for disposing of the floating debt is understood to be an issue of about $12,000,000 of collateral trust notes running for five years and bearing 6 per cent interest. The proposed collateral consists of the securities of controlled roads held in the treasury of the Northern Pacific. The defiant tone of the statement prepared by the directors is taken to mean that Mr. Villard has no intention of leaving the management, but on the other hand is responsible for the plan for the financial relief of the company. During the meeting a letter was received from Bryson lives of the special committee setting forth the plan of that committee for funding the indebtedness of the road.

NEW YORK STREETS UNDER WATER.

Gotham Severely Feels the Gale—Rain at Coney Island and Brighton.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The

TO USE ELECTRICITY.

NEW MOTIVE POWER FOR SOUTH SIDE CROSS-TOWN CAR LINES.

Change to Be Made May 1 That, It Is Expected, Will Be a Great Improvement on Present Methods—Thirteen Miles of Double Track to Be Operated—Strikes and Rumors of Strikes and Dismissals Among Coryphees—Bertha Ricci Sues Manager Henderson.

Electricity will supplant horses as motive power on part of the South Side street railway system May 1. Employés of the Chicago City railway company are now putting the finishing touches to the electrical system and the contractors have nearly finished their work. The delivery of some material, principally for the switchboards at the power station, has been delayed, but otherwise everything is practically in readiness for running cars by electricity the day fixed. Next Thursday the fires will be started in the power station and the ponderous engines and generators already placed there will be subjected to a thorough test in the presence of officials of the street railway company, electrical experts, and representatives of the contractors.

The horse car lines which run on Thirty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-first, and Sixty-third streets are the lines which are to be operated by electricity. The system will be extended to other cross town lines as soon as it is seen that the change will be profitable.

The new motor power lines will cover thirteen miles of double track, divided as follows: Thirty-fifth street line, three and one-half miles; Forty-seventh street line, four miles; Sixty-third and Sixty-first street lines combined, which are really a continuous line, five and one-half miles. The cars on the Thirty-fifth street line will run from State street west to Sacramento avenue crossing the viaduct. The western terminus of the Forty-seventh street line will be Western avenue and the eastern terminus will be at Cottage Grove avenue. The third and principal line which will transport passengers from the far Southwest Side, Englewood, and Hyde Park to the fair grounds and back again, will have its starting point at Ashland avenue and Sixty-third street. The cars will keep to the latter thoroughfare until Wentworth avenue is reached, where the line turns north for two blocks, then crosses the viaduct which spans the railroad tracks. At the end of the viaduct the cars will swing around on the State street cable tracks to Sixty-first street, thence straight to Cottage Grove avenue. Half the cars will go straight down the Midway Plaisance to the Fair grounds proper, while the other half will curve on Cottage Grove to Sixty-third street. On the latter street there will be a straight run to the main entrance to Jackson Park, where a loop has been constructed.

On the third floor of the car barns at Thirty-ninth and State streets are sixty-one electric motor cars, handsomely fitted up and carrying the Westinghouse single reduction motors for the overhead trolly system. Single reduction means that the speed of the armature is reduced once before being transmitted to the wheel of the car. The motor cars are equipped with the latest improvements in electric car construction. The motorman has a single bell, which he operates with his foot.

The power station is a substantial structure of brick, stone, and iron, located at Fifty-second and State streets and covering 125x137 feet of ground. There is room to take in machinery sufficient to operate 150 miles of road which would require ten engines and ten generators. At present there are in position four 700 horse-power generators, four pole machines, having a speed of 300 revolutions a minute and a pressure of 500 volts on the lines. The generators will be connected with four automatic cut-off engines, having an endless cotton rope drive and no counter shafting. The engines make 110 revolutions and are of 500 horse-power each. They will work in pairs.

The street wires are suspended 19 feet 6 inches over each track and held in position by wires attached to white cedar and ornamented iron poles, placed opposite each other at the curb stone line, 110 feet apart. The poles are thirty-five feet high. The only iron poles are at Grand boulevard and Forty-seventh street and on Stony Island avenue, at the World's Fair entrance. Wood poles are the best to insure constant operation of the system.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE CORYPHEES.

Strikes and Rumors of Strikes Among the Amazons in the "Black Crook."

Discontent has been brewing among the 100 coryphees that take part in the march of the amazons, the most brilliant feature of the "Black Crook" spectacle at McVicker's Theater. Last Monday night while the specialties that precede the march were in progress and the armor-clad amazons were massed in the flies preparatory to marching down the broad stairs, they sent a grievance committee to Assistant Stage Manager Warren with the threat that unless the weekly salary of $6 was not raised to $8 they would refuse to go on. Larry McCarthy, the producer, was hastily sent for and after some little parleying in which the play was slightly delayed was forced to accede to their demands. That was supposed to end the matter, but a day or two later the committee came back to the manager and reported that the girls had resolved to strike in a body if any one of their number were discharged, although no attempt had been made to discharge any of the insurgents. For the time being, at least, the girls have gained their point and they are now receiving $8 a week each for a half hour's work every evening and the same amount at the two matinee performances. There was a report last night that the management had engaged girls from New York to take the places of the strikers, but Manager McCarthy says it is untrue. The girls, he says, are none of them trained stage people, the only requirement being that they must be of comparatively uniform stature. As twice the number needed responded to the advertisements when the production was made, it would be absurd to entail the expense of importing them from the East.

Manager McCarthy said last night: "I will make no further concessions to the coryphees under any circumstances, because if worst comes to worst I can do without them for a performance. I can utilize about fifty girls who take part in the performance in other capacities and the remaining fifty can be made up among the 'dressers' and other attendants. I have been rehearsing the latter women in the march during the last two days and if another strike would occur, and the coryphees would leave, we could go right on with the production and the audience would never know the difference. I will continue to pay the coryphees $8 a week as long as they remain in my employ. Under no circumstances will I draw on the New York production for aid."

There is one circumstance in the strike which probably has not occurred to the "Black Crook" management. Two or three days ago Manager Sam T. Jack of the Madison Street Opera-House, situated just across the street, advertised for women to act as ushers in his theater. Manager Jack has just added four French quadrille dancers to his performance, which is a progressive move on his part to quicken the competition. It may be that his call for ushers has absorbed the unemployed theatrical aspirants and also sown the seeds of discontent among the McVicker amazons that naturally would arise from so wide a choice of occupation.

BERTHA RICCI SUES FOR SALARY.

She Says She Was Discharged Contrary to Contract—Points Made.

Bertha Ricci, the star in the "Ali Baba" extravaganza, which had a long run at the Chicago Opera House last fall, yesterday commenced an assumpsit suit against David Henderson, lessee and manager of the Chicago Opera House, for $5,000. The breach between the manager and player grows out of the following polite communication which she received from him after she had performed eight weeks under a season contract. It was dated Oct. 22:

My Dear Miss Ricci: I do not think that I will be able to continue your engagement beyond Nov. 5. I find it necessary to make other arrangements for the traveling season. So far as your representation of the part is concerned I am satisfied, but business considerations demand that I make a change in the organization.

Miss Ricci's contract with Henderson was to last until May 1. It also shows that she was engaged at a salary of $150 a week. She claims to have come to this city to accept the title rôle in the play, and sets up that she performed her part of the contract and the defendant still owes her twenty-three weeks salary, the time that elapsed after her services were dispensed with before the season terminated.

Manager Henderson, on the other hand, in all contracts reserves the right to discharge any player on the serving of the usual notice. It is contended by Miss Ricci, however, that even after she was no longer with the company her picture was put on exhibition in various cities where the show was performing in the company cast as an advertisement.

MLLE. NIKITA WANTS AN INJUNCTION

She Avers That the "Trocadero" Is Not What It Was Represented to Her.

Mlle. Louise Marguerite Nicholson, professionally known as Mlle. Louise Nikita, will not be heard by Chicagoans in this city, at least under the management of the corporation with which she had contracted to give a series of concerts, beginning May 1 and ending Oct. 1 of the present year. The corporation is the one which has launched the "Trocadero" at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. Mlle. Nikita not only refuses to appear at the establishment mentioned, but declared that the use made of her name by the press agents and advertisers of the company in connection with their project is calculated to do her irreparable injury in the musical and artistic world.

A bill filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Nikita states that the petitioner has never appeared in any but the highest grade of artistic performances; that she had been court singer by the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. On May 21, 1892, Dr. Florence Ziegfeld applied to her to enter into an engagement to sing in a series of concerts of the highest grade to be given in the "International Temple of Music" in Chicago, which he said would be situated in one of the most aristocratic portions of the city and the concerts would be visited by the finest people; that on consideration of his statements she came to this city at great expense, which was augmented by the purchase of a special wardrobe of costly concert costumes, the amount thus expended being 20,000 francs. She complains that the so-called "Temple of Music" was discovered to be the First Regiment Armory, having upon it a large signboard with the words, "Trocadero, the World's Greatest Attraction"; also a portrait purporting to represent her but being a very common painting. Under the painting were the words, "Nikita," "Finest Restaurant." She avers that she was shocked to hear that she was expected to sing in a restaurant, where liquors were to be sold and dancing permitted.

Mlle. Nikita protests that she did not engage to sing in any "entertainment" nor in any place where the variest show elements was to be permitted. If she were to sing under such conditions she could be justly rejected as a prima donna by her London and Berlin agents and would forfeit her place in the profession. She therefore asks an injunction to prevent Dr. Ziegfeld from using her name in the manner indicated, and also asks to be freed from the contract into which she has entered. An action for damages against Dr. Ziegfeld and the other members of the corporation is threatened.

DR. J. S. LANE BECOMES INSANE.

He Suddenly Develops Delusions and Is Restrained—Briggs Case Postponed.

At the Detention Hospital for the Insane yesterday morning was Dr. J. S. Lane, 84 years of age, who was laboring under the delusion that Carter Harrison wanted to murder him because of his refusal to take a bribe of $5,000 for his vote. The old man was pronounced insane by the jury, and will be taken to Kankakee Insane Asylum. There were no relatives with the patient, and Dr. Plecker of No. 450 Washington boulevard and Dr. Samuel Purson of No. 799 West Van Buren street were those who testified as to his insanity. Twenty years ago Dr. Lane came to Chicago from Boston. He served in the war, and because of injuries has a pension of $24 a month. He is the only living male representative of an old Puritan family of Boston. One of his daughters married Gen. James A. Garfield's brother-in-law. He has a sister, Mary S. Lane, living at Roxbury, Mass., and it is to her that the Doctor's effects will be sent. For the past six years he has boarded with the family of R. Duff, No. 203 Loomis street. A week ago, however, he conceived the idea that the Duff family were all trying to poison him, and he touched no food they prepared.

Lena Kesling, the young German girl who was found wandering about the streets by a police officer, was ordered sent to Jefferson until her parents in Germany can be heard from. She has been in America only a month, coming directly from New York to this city. At the hospital she stated that she came here to marry Dr. Wary, the City Physician. She became familiar with his name since she has been under restraint. The girl is 18 years of age.

The case of Orlando Briggs, the attorney, was postponed until some of his friends arrive from New York.

LAMB APPARENTLY HAD A PARTNER.

Evidence That Two Were in the Scheme to Swindle Attorney Newman.

A clew that may aid in clearing up the case of the disappearance of Lyman J. Lamb was found yesterday. April 7 a man who gave his name as John Claire left an order with the Waukegan Abstract company for an abstract of the property for which Lamb and Attorney Newman were negotiating. Claire gave his address as the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. He paid $15 down on the abstract and requested that it be sent to him as soon as completed. April 12 the abstract was sent to Claire at the Auditorium. The same day the company received a telegram from Claire asking if the abstract had been finished. When Officer Norton received this information he said: "I believe Lamb and Claire one and the same person. From the case as it now stands it looks as if Lamb had a partner in a scheme to beat Attorney Newman out of his money. We are looking for Lamb's partner and we believe that when Lamb left Newman with this $28,000 in his possession he went to confer with his partner. They decided, probably, that it was a dangerous game they were engaged in and determined to abandon it."

OVERCOME BY ESCAPING COAL GAS.

Seven Members of a Jefferson Park Family Narrowly Escape Death.

Seven persons were nearly smothered to death in Jefferson Park Tuesday night. They are members of the family of Fred Schultz. Gas escaping from a stove caused the trouble. The persons effected were: Fred J. Schultz, Mrs. Matilda Schultz, Mrs. Caroline Schultz, grandmother; and Emil, Freddie, Willie, and Carrie Schultz.

Mrs. Caroline Schultz is 80 years old and was most seriously affected. When help arrived her recovery was considered impossible, but medical attention restored her to consciousness.

The presence of gas in the house was discovered by Mr. Schultz when he awoke at 6 o'clock in the morning. He was almost overcome, but managed to reach fresh air and notify the neighbors. The other six members of the family were unconscious. Dr. Fonda was called and restored them to consciousness. All will recover.

CARTED OFF THE BANK'S SIGN.

Two Bold Thieves Take What They Want While the Watchman Is Looking.

Henry L. Turner & Co., the Dearborn street bankers, were the victims of a robbery in broad daylight yesterday. Just after banking hours a couple of men, apparently painters, stopped in front of the bank doors and without comment began to take down the big sign bearing the firm name. The watchman noticed them and asked them what they were doing. The men replied that they were taking the sign down in order to repaint it. Supposing that the men were acting under instructions the watchman offered no objection and the men proceeded with their work, hoisted the sign into a wagon, and drove away. When Mr. Hosford of the firm and Cashier Dorsett started to leave the bank last night they missed the sign and on inquiring the cause of its absence learned that it had been stolen. No trace of the thieves has been discovered.

MENTION OF A NAME DROVE HIM MAD

Workingman Loses His Reason Over the Announcement of a Wedding.

Joseph Boyden, 34 years old, was taken to the Detention Hospital yesterday by the Stock-Yards police. He lives at No. 4614 Atlantic street and was employed in the Rock Island shops. For some time past he has been in bad health and some time ago while attending church he heard the name of a young lady announced from the altar as being engaged to marry. Boyden was not acquainted with the young lady, but the announcement had a most peculiar effect on him. He returned to his home and since that day has steady called her name. He finally began to assert that the young lady had been engaged to marry him, but for some unknown reason had jilted him. His condition becoming serious, the police were called and he was removed to the hospital.

WORKED HIS WAY TO CHICAGO.

Christian Kuenzel's Hard Struggle and His Sudden Disappearance.

Christian Kuenzel, 16 years old, was in Chicago yesterday. At present his whereabouts is unknown. Young Kuenzel came here from Chemnitz, Germany. He was unable to pay his way, so he walked to Bremen, worked his passage by steamer, tramped from New York to Philadelphia, and roughed it to Pittsburg. At that place Vice-President McCrea of the Fort Wayne road gave him transportation, and he arrived in Chicago yesterday morning. He was labeled "Christian Kuenzel, No. 2433 Cottage Grove avenue," but when he called there nothing was known of his relatives. He left, promising to return if unsuccessful in his search, but has not been heard of since. He claims to have a sister living in the city, but no such name appears in the directory.

Chase After a Mad Dog.

A large black dog, supposed to be mad, is locked in a coal-shed in the rear of C. L. Peterson's saloon, No. 1227 Belmont avenue. It was captured after an exciting hunt Wednesday, in which over fifty men and boys participated. About noon Wednesday the animal appeared at Belmont and Evanston avenues. Charles Chase, No. 1340 Belmont avenue, had just stepped from a store near the corner when the animal passed. Chase sprang out of its way, but a Scotch collie belonging to him was bitten twice. Then the dog ran west on Belmont avenue, which was crowded with school children. None of them, however, was bitten. When Clinton street was reached the dog rushed at Joseph Mohr and fastened its teeth in his ankle. A crowd of men had been following it and drove it into a shed in the rear of the saloon at No. 1227 Belmont avenue. Mohr's wound was cauterized. Twenty dogs in the neighborhood were bitten and these will be killed.

Sam Moy's Evidence Refused.

Sam Moy, the influential Clark street Chinaman, accompanied his friend, Moy Fin Gee of No. 320 South Clark street, to the Collector's office yesterday for the purpose of securing a certificate of residence. The law requires that one credible witness shall vouch for the applicant. Collector Mamer refused to accept Sam as a credible witness and as a consequence Fin Gee is still without a certificate. "By his own admission," said Collector Mamer afterwards, "Sam Moy was convicted of perjury and fined by a Detroit court and I do not consider him a credible witness."

To Protest Against Extradition.

A mass-meeting will be held Sunday at 2:30 o'clock at Central Music Hall to protest against the ratification by the United States Senate of the extradition treaty with Russia. The resolutions introduced by Senator Noonan in the State Senate opposing the ratification of the treaty will be indorsed. The resolutions request the government to give immediate notice to the Russian Government of the desire of the United States to terminate the treaty. The meeting will be presided over by Judge Tuley.

Captured While Committing Robbery.

Peter Fisher, an ironmolder, while on his way home from work yesterday evening stepped into a hallway at No. 54 West Madison street to light his pipe. Suddenly he received a stunning blow on the back of the head which almost knocked him senseless. He turned as quickly as possible and grappled with his assailant, but not before he had been robbed of $30. Two officers heard his cries for help, and running in placed the robber under arrest. He gave his name as Joseph Steerd. The money was recovered.

Crushed by a Bridge.

Pasco Algrier, an employé of the West Side Elevated company, was killed at the Lake Street bridge yesterday afternoon. He was working below the bridge in the ironwork which is being erected to allow the elevated road to pass. The bridge had been swung open to allow a boat to pass and Algrier unmindful of its return to position, raised his head just as the bridge was swung around. His head was caught between the bridge and the abutment and crushed to a pulp. Algrier was married and lived at No. 113 Sebor street.

Refused to Stay the Fine.

Justice Lyon yesterday condemned the practice of staying fines. He declared that it is done too frequently and should be stopped. Andrew Wright, a colored porter, charged with stealing a revolver from R. W. Morgan, his employer, was before him, and Morgan, after changing the complaint to one of disorderly conduct, asked that the prisoner be discharged. The court refused and imposed a $10 fine.

Accused of Stealing a Feather Bed.

Mrs. Margaret Slattery of No. 1509 Forty-seventh street was arrested a few days ago on complaint of Margaret Staver of No. 1513 Forty-seventh street on a charge of larceny. It was claimed that she went to the Staver house and took away a feather bed, carrying it to her own house. The bed was taken in charge by the police, but required two strong officers to move it. Mrs. Slattery was released by Justice Hennesy until today in $300 bonds.

Jack McAuliffe Sues the B. and O.

Jack McAuliffe, pugilist and actor, began a suit yesterday in the Superior Court against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company for $1,500. The plaintiff alleges that he bought tickets in Mansfield, O., for his theatrical company with the understanding that they would arrive in Chicago Sunday morning. The train was delayed until evening, and he says he was damaged by missing an afternoon performance.

One Child Poisons Another.

Edward Yankee, 3 years of age, who lived with his parents at No. 1153 Ashland avenue, Evanston, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of carbolic acid. The poison was given him by a little girl with whom he was playing. His cries soon attracted the attention of his mother and he was carried home. He was seized with convulsions and died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Sale of the Blodgett Tract.

The purchase of the Blodgett tract of land at Lake Bluff has been practically concluded. The land will be taken by a syndicate represented by Eugene Bournique and Pratt Bros. The members of the syndicate will go to Lake Bluff next Saturday afternoon and look the ground over before deciding on plans of improvement.

Items.

J. P. Barrett, Chief of the Electrical Department of the World's Fair, was elected President of the Chicago Electric club yesterday.

Peter Meyer was placed on trial in Judge Horton's court yesterday on a charge of embezzling $1,000 from the United States Express company. He was a money order agent.

The statue of Columbus was not mounted upon its pedestal on the Lake-Front Park yesterday, the severity of the storm preventing the work. If the weather permits it will be raised today.

The grand jury yesterday indicted Charles O'Connor for malicious mischief. O'Connor captured a dog belonging to Mrs. Alice Reif of No. 5814 Princeton avenue, and, it is alleged, painted it red, white, and blue.

The manager of Kinsley's, discussing the report that 90 per cent of his waiters would leave May 1, said yesterday that only five or six are expected to leave. If all should go he would have no difficulty in filling their places.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Michael McSherry applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Judge McConnell, returnable Saturday. McSherry is now in the County Jail charged with murder. He claims his liberty on the grounds that two terms of court have passed and he has not been given a hearing.

Annie Bowman, 21 years old, employed as a domestic at the residence of Sol Morvasky, No. 333 West Randolph street, died suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday morning without medical attendance. She retired early Wednesday evening and complained to Mrs. Morvasky of feeling ill. Mrs. Morvasky wanted to send for a physician, but the girl said it was not necessary. At 4 o'clock she grew worse and, before a doctor could be summoned, died.

Fire broke out on the fourth floor at No. 172 Madison street at 6 o'clock last evening. The floor was occupied by J. F. Foster, Son & Co., manufacturers of hats, uniforms, and military regalia. Several thousand dollars' worth of silverware belonging to P. B. Warner, manufacturer of plated ware, No. 115 Monroe street, was stored on the floor. The damage to the goods was $500, covered by insurance. The damage to the building was nominal. How the fire started is unknown.

Women from their sedentary habits are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver pills.

The best, Eddy's celebrated Boston refrigerator, slate shelves. Dalton's, No. 56 Wabash avenue.

"ANAKESIS" Positive cure for piles. ANAKESIS.

REUNION OF PIONEERS.

FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

One Hundred and Fifty of Those Who Lived in the City in the Early Days—Speeches Made by the Early Settlers—Wells-Shaw Wedding Celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church—Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson Entertains—The Congregational Choral Union Presents "Esther."

Silvery-haired elderly people, who in their childhood days shared the same desk in the old red schoolhouse down East, and who came West to found houses on the Western prairie, were seated side by side around banquet tables in the Sherman House last night at the fourth annual reunion and dinner of the Pioneers of Chicago. Stories of the days when the Windy City was a hamlet went the rounds and the old scenes were lived over again. Men who voted for Harrison in the forties and used to trade at old Joe Gray's grocery store, when his was almost the only shop in town, shook hands with the matrons they used to meet at the "spellin' bees." It was a time of good, old-fashioned talks. Anecdotes were told about Mark Dudley's coffee-house, where the citizens used to drop in for a piece of pie such as mother used to make in times when chefs and frappéd champagne were not known.

All those present forgot that they were supposed to be old. Time's record was rolled back fifty years for an evening and they were all boys and girls again.

Weather Keeps Many Away.

The attendance was not so large as usual owing to the inclemency of the weather. However, the driving rain did not deter 150 sturdy old settlers in renewing the ties of other days. Those present were mainly residents of the city at present. The reunion is usually held in May, but the date was made a month earlier on account of the World's Fair.

The reception began in the Sherman House parlors at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On the Reception committee were: John C. Haines, Joseph K. C. Forrest, Henry H. Handy, and William A. Calhoun, while the Committee of Arrangements comprised Fernando Jones, James B. Bradwell, Cornelius Price, Henry H. Handy, and George H. Fergus.

It was 8 o'clock before the reception was ended. The banqueters entered the dining-room while the orchestra played an old-fashioned medley. The pioneers were seated at tables accommodating eight each and so arranged that old friends were united in congenial groups.

In the absence of Ex-Judge Blodgett, President of the association, ex-Judge Bradwell, one of the Vice-Presidents, acted as toastmaster. The guests became seated after prayer had been offered by the Rev. James McGovern of Lockport, Ill.

When the dinner had reached a finish in temperance punch and black coffee, ex-Judge James B. Bradwell rose from behind a big pot of daffodils and addressed the banqueters as ladies and gentlemen of the ancient day. He spoke warmly of the absent President, Judge Blodgett, who found protection behind the walls of Fort Dearborn during the Blackhawk war. He said that the other Vice-President, Fernando Jones, who sat on his right, had wheedled him into the "chair" for the purpose of closing his mouth and shutting off his reminiscences of fifty-nine years in Chicago. He shook an oaken gavel and said, "I shall draw the scalping knife and hurl the tomahawk at any one who shows manuscript here."

Some of Col. Hamilton's Recollections.

He then called on Col. F. H. Hamilton, a grandson of one of the originals. Unterrified by the fierce threats the Colonel drew a formidable manuscript from his pocket and proceeded to relate how a man once on a time when Wabash avenue was yet unpaved and spongy, sank down, down, down, and disappeared forever at the Lake-Front. Then he forbore generously to tell tales out of school, and only hinted at the man who wet the wicks at the levee at the Sauganash; at him who put pitch on Marshall's dancing pumps; or at the person who found Dr. Kennicott's old white horse and paraded it through the muddy streets and built it shelter in the old Court-House square across the street back of Jim Lowe's house. He conjured up the man who prompted "Jim" Bradwell at the spelling bee at Elm Grove; and the one who tapped Uncle "Jimmy" Lane's barrel; who threw a bucket at the American temperance house fire and startled Uncle Silas Cobb, foreman of the Bucket company; "who threw the eggs that brought out that expression now engrafted in the literature of Chicago," "it will squash to earth shall rise again I'll bet $500;" and he hinted at the person who blew the discordant horn that caused Nick Berdel to scold his band.

Ex-Mayor John C. Haines, called "Short John" in the forties, spoke on "Thomas Richmond" whom he styled one of the city's greatest business men. Mr. Richmond came to Chicago in 1837 and built the Richmond House. Mr. Haines wanted biographical sketches of all the pioneers written out and filed safely away.

In the midst of a story contrasting Chicago of the present with Chicago of fifty years ago, C. C. P. Holden was called suddenly down by the gavel on the five minute limit set by the Chairman. Following him O. W. Clark spoke to his limit. He came here seventy-two years ago and was 4 years old when he arrived. He was able to give personal reminiscences of the Blackhawk War.

Fernando Jones made a few remarks about the old fort, the old bell that hung inside the stockade, and the old log postoffice. Then Col. J. K. C. Forrest made a witty speech, telling of his experiences as a preacher in his early days, how he used to preach, dance, and have fun with the boys all at the same time. He said that he belonged to the Church of the New Jerusalem, and made a forlorn sort of a preacher at that.

Some of the tired old eyes had shut behind their steel-rimmed spectacles and some of the gray heads were nodding when the last words were said at 11 o'clock.

Among those present were:

Mrs. William Furbeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Handy, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. C. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jones, Mrs. Joseph A. Marshall, Mrs. Sarah M. Adams, Fernando Jones, Miss Harriet F. Murphy, the Rev. James McGovern, Miss Grace Jones, Mrs. Roxanna Warner, William Lowe, Mrs. Martha E. Sherman, John M. Clark, Charles R. Brown, Sherman M. Booth, John Prindiville, John E. Kimberly, David Gilbert Hamilton, Hiram P. Murphy, John C. Long, George Bassett, William A. Calhoun, Addison Ballard, Wardell Guthrie, James B. Bradwell, Mark B. Clancy, Joseph Flint Smith, Horace H. Yates, Edward Simons, James McWilliams, John M. Kennedy, Peter F. Rofinot, John Ebert, Charles Holden, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wiskeman, George H. Fergus, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Spencer, Mrs. Rachel Elam, Mrs. E. H. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Grannis, Mrs. Robert Shepherd, Mr. Frederick A. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. O. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Garrahan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blair, Mrs. May Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Price, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gale, Mrs. P. S. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Gray, Mrs. R. B. Simons, Mrs. O. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Chase, Mrs. Harriet E. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mrs. George A. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. John Sollett, Mrs. Joseph Menard, John M. Armstrong, William W. Lock, Samuel A. Lock, David Emory Bradley, Jacob Rehm, Lawrence Palmer Hilliard, John C. Haines, Theodore F. Brown, Thomas Falker, Louis D. Taylor, S. Lockwood Brown, Charles Gilbert Wheeler, Albert E. Ebert, George S. Wheeler.

WELLS-SHAW WEDDING CELEBRATED

The First Presbyterian Church Filled with Guests—Other Marriages.

The marriage of Miss Frances Lillian Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Wells, and Howard Van Doren Shaw was celebrated last evening at the First Presbyterian Church, and was a large and brilliant affair. In spite of the inclement weather the edifice was filled with guests, and was beautifully decorated with palms and lilies. At 8 o'clock the wedding party entered. The ushers were John Alling Jr., Burt Kohler, W. V. D. Wright, Max Beard, George Shaw, and Charles Hamill. The bridesmaids followed and were Miss Mitchell, Miss Meeker, Miss Kent, and Miss Small, and the maid of honer, Miss Grace Otis, alone. The groom and the best man, Theodore Shaw Jr., met the bride and party at the chancel, where the ceremony was performed by Dr. John H. Barrows, assisted by the Rev. J. H. McPherson. The bride wore a gown of white satin, made with a severely plain skirt and the bodice trimmed with chiffon. She wore a tulle veil and carried white flowers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2550 Michigan boulevard. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left in the evening for a journey East and will be absent several weeks.

The marriage of Miss Belle Murdock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murdock, No. 4211 Vincennes avenue, and Frank Lewis Rainey of Winona, Minn., was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. H. Swift. The bride was attended by Miss Murdock and Miss Rainey as bridesmaids, and two little boys walked before her and stretched ribbons. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with pearl passementerie, and her veil of tulle. She carried white roses. After an informal reception a supper was served at which 100 guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Rainey will make their future home in Winona.

The wedding of Miss Mattie Horner, daughter of Mrs. H. Horner, No. 1705 Michigan avenue, and Eli M. Straus was celebrated last evening at the Standard club. The ceremony took place at 6 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Moses officiating. The ushers were: I. H. Foreman, A. Horner, Herman Baum, S. W. Straus, Charles Horner, and A. A. Bailenburg, and Louis A. Kohn was master of ceremonies. The bride was attended by two bridemaids, Miss Yondorf and Miss Irene Horner, and two little flower girls, Myrtle Straus and Minnie Straus. The bride wore a gown of white satin made with a full train and a low bodice and trimmed with a point lace bertha. Her veil was of tulle edged with lilies, and she wore a diamond necklace. A reception was held during the evening and an elaborate supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Straus left in the evening for California and will be at home after June 1 at No. 2111 Indiana avenue.

MRS. DUDLEY WILKINSON'S TEA.

Those Receiving with the Hostess and Those Who Were Present.

Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson, No. 163 Rush street, gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The rooms were filled with bunches of spring flowers and pots of marguerites. Mrs. Wilkinson received in a gown of amber and black silk trimmed with black and velvet, and wore diamond ornaments. She was assisted by Mrs. R. C. Owing of Detroit, Mrs. Joseph Kirkland, Miss Kerfoot, and Miss Kelly. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, and Mrs. Thomas Grover in violet mull and Mrs. Kirkland in white presided at the table. Among the guests present were:

Mrs. John Ela, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. M. Abbott, Mrs. Andrew Onderdonk, Miss Onderdonk, Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Meredyth Whitehouse, Mrs. Chester Dawes, Mrs. Charles Yoe, Mrs. Goodheart, Miss Hosmer, Miss Winston, Miss Alexander Erskine, Mrs. Henry Crowell, Mrs. James Sharp, Mrs. Charles Walsh, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, Mrs. J. W. Cotton, the Misses Antisdel.

Mr. and Mrs. Caryl B. Young, nee Ten Eyck, No. 1704 Michigan avenue, held their first reception yesterday afternoon and evening from 3 until 6 and from 8 until 11 o'clock. Mrs. Young received in a costume of blue silk trimmed with lace. She was assisted by Mrs. Caryl Young in lavender silk and lace and Mrs. C. H. Ten Eyck in black silk trimmed with jet. Refreshments were served, and assisting in turn at the table were Miss Sprague, Mrs. Harry Stevens, Mrs. R. D. Kimball, Miss Blish, Miss Sears, and Miss Dakin.

CHORAL UNION PRESENTS "ESTHER."

Large Audience Receives the Performance Warmly—Those Taking the Parts.

The First Congregational Choral Union, assisted by Mrs. Kellogg-Lloyde, Miss Evelyn Cooper, Henry T. Hart, and W. A. Derrick, presented the cantata "Esther" last evening to a large audience at the First Congregational Church, Ann street and Washington boulevard. The work of the chorus, which contained fifty voices with the children's chorus, reflected credit upon J. H. Howenstein, who has been training it. The cast was:

Queen Esther	Mrs. Kellogg-Lloyde
King Ahasuerus	W. A. Derrick
Zorish	Mrs. M. C. Price
Haman	Henry T. Hart
Prophetess	Miss Jessie Carpenter
Mordecai	William Fredericksen
Mordecai's Sister	Mrs. Edward McPherson
Hegai	Herbert T. Phelps
High Priest	William Newey
Scribe	Wilbur Carpenter
Harbonah	Robert Smith
Cornetist	Hans Minor

No attempt was made at costuming. The success of the presentation was such that it may be repeated.

GOV. AND MRS. ALTGELD RECEIVE.

Executive Mansion Handsomely Decorated —Six Hundred Persons Present.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld gave a public reception at the Executive Mansion tonight. About 600 Springfield society people attended, and the reception was one of the largest and most pleasant ever given at the mansion. Mrs. Altgeld was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Judge L. D. Thuman of Chicago, Mrs. E. G. Frazer of Rock Island, Mrs. R. M. Ridgely, Miss Ridgely, Mrs. W. E. Shutt, and Miss Shutt of Springfield. The guests were received in the East room. Mrs. Altgeld wore a gown of guipure lace striped with black satin over pink silk with jet trimmings. The mansion was tastefully decorated with flowers and tropical plants. The large hall into which the main entrance opened was walled in with a forest of palms and foliage plants. The walls were hidden by them and the ceiling was arched over with smilax. In every room were roses in profusion. The Governor's room and library were fitted up for dancing, and in an alcove off the library, concealed by palms and foliage plants, was the orchestra. Refreshments were served in the state dining-room, which was decorated with white and pink roses and smilax. Dancing began at 11 o'clock.

Joined in Wedlock.

Albert L. Gilchrist and Miss Dilla B. Morton were married last night at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Ransom Morton. Alexander Gilchrist of Richland, Ind., performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, pastor of the Ravenswood M. E. church. The bride wore a bengaline silk dress cut en train, trimmed with pearls and duchesse lace. Among those who were present were the Rev. and Mrs. Bird, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pollitt, Mrs. W. J. Smith and daughter, Marshalltown, Ia.; W. J. Morton, Washington, Ia.

Concert by the Chippewa Club.

A concert and entertainment was given by the Chippewa club at Kimball Hall yesterday evening. The first number on the program was a piano solo by Prof. Adolph Bartky. This was followed by a banjo solo by W. B. Applegate, song by Miss Lola Robinson, sleight of hand by Prof. Ari, a selection by the Imperial Quartet, violin solo by Miss Charlotte Rix, song by Miss Grace Remington Davis, piano solo by Miss Maud Jennings, reading by Miss Harriet M. De Puy, and a cornet duet by Miss Laura Reader and Miss Florence Keelar.

DISCUSSES AMERICAN PECULIARITIES.

Lieut.-Gov. Giddings Lectures on Uncle Sam's People and Their Ways.

Lieut.-Gov. J. Wight Giddings of Lansing, Mich., lectured on "Uncle Sam's People" at Central Music Hall last night under the auspices of Gen. Putnam Camp No. 166, Sons of Veterans. The members of the camp appeared in uniform and the stage was draped with the national colors. Music was furnished by a quartet and a cornet soloist.

Mr. Giddings said Uncle Sam's people had been the butt of ridicule for the smart nations of the earth. They were fad chasers. They went crazy over puzzles and schemes. They wanted more news from a prize-fight than from Holmes, Miles, or Ingalls. Whittier duels and Sullivan and Corbett fight. The accounts of the mill are largely read, while the death of the poet comes last. Two Senators and Mike Kelly go to England. No one cares for the Senators, but every one wants to know how "the only" is getting along. A man falls from a balloon and the fair grounds are crowded with people the next day to see someone else get killed.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Carl Gustavson, Hilma Larson	28—19
James N. Johnson, Bertha Johnson	35—33
Christopher Erdman, Emilie Henson	42—33
Jakob Daszkowski, Maryanna Dorzewski	24—18
William F. Pringle, Alice S. Judson	32—30
Charlie Frasemer, Mary Kang	21—19
Herman Berndt, Lena Zurlscort	26—21
John Klimas, Annie Burian	22—20

LIKE WINTER RACING

HAWTHORNE'S EVENTS RUN OFF IN A BLINDING STORM.

Despite the Unfavorable Conditions the Talent Had a Good Day—San Argentino, Hercules, Grafton, and Craft, All Favorites, Won—Bob Weltbrec, a Second Choice, the Other Bracket Earner—Billy Pinkerton Falls Throwing His Owner and Elder Into a Ditch.

Hawthorne's races were run through a sea of mud yesterday, while a blinding snowstorm raged.

The talent was in masterly form, although the play was light. In the opening event, half a mile for maidens, San Argentino was the most liberally supported and closed actual favorite. He raced to the front when the flag fell and was never in trouble, winning by three lengths from Sterling, who beat Rosebud by half a length.

In the second race, at three-quarters of a mile, old Hercules was favorite, backed down from 2 to 1 to 3 to 2. He had a close call, as Tom Daly at 10 to 1 piloted the way to the stretch by four lengths. Hercules gradually closed on him, and in a furious drive beat him by a neck.

The third race was the best of the day. It was a five-furlong affair. When the flag fell Lake F. rushed away in the lead and opened up a gap of six lengths to the stretch, Pete Harlan second, a length in front of Bob Weitbrec, third. Lake F. tired badly in the last furlong, and Pete Harlan and Weitbrec, racing head and head, passed him at the betting sheds. The gray roller outgamed Pete Harlan and all out won by a head. Harlan only beating Charlie Ford, who came very fast on the end, by a neck.

The fourth race went to the favorite, Grafton, who won handily, and Craft, the favorite, took the last race easily. In this event Billy Pinkerton fell on the back stretch, throwing Stringer, his owner, into a ditch, but neither the horse nor rider were hurt.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for all ages, half a mile—San Argentino, 98 pounds (Kinn), 4 to 1, won; Sterling, 99 (Leonard) 6 to 1, second; Rosebud, 97 (E. Taylor), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Concave 90 (Fisher), 3 to 1, also ran. Overlook 90 (Mc Coy), 15 to 1, also ran. Lee 95 (Flynn), 5 to 1; Lorraine, 85 (Keith), 25 to 1; Joe Hardy, 97 (W. Taylor), 20 to 1; Guess, 97 (Murphy), 15 to 1; Thrift, 97 (Gratz), 15 to 1; and Gora, 95 (Daly) 15 to 1; also ran.

Second race, purse $300, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Hercules, 109 pounds (Knapp), 3 to 1, won; Tom Daly, 99 (Fisher), 10 to 1, second; Crenshaw, 106 (Billings), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Lake Side 105 (McCue) 4 to 5, and Doug 102 (English), 8 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $300, for all ages, five furlongs—Bob Weitbrec, 105 pounds (Knapp), 3 to 1, won; Pete Harlan, 102 (Shealey), 12 to 1, second; Charlie Ford, 103 (Tucker), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Uncle Sam 102 (Tucker), 6 to 1, Lake F. 93 (E. Taylor), 6 to 1, Hardest 103 (Gratz), 6 to 1, and Miss Spot, 88 (Fisher), 11 to 5, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, for all ages, five furlongs—Grafton, 108 pounds (Fisher), 2 to 1, won; Tarquin, 108 (Lewis), 4 to 1, second; Gaylord, 109 (Knapp), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Prosecutor, 109 (Tucker), Dr. Sleighty 102 (Dickerson, 102 (Shealey), 6 to 1; Seaford, 102 (Gratz), 12 to 1; Johnny Campbell, 95 (E. Taylor), 8 to 1; and Dutchman, 108 (Piantoni), 8 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $350, for all ages, five and a half furlongs—Craft, 104 pounds (Piantoni), 3 to 1, won; Ed Gratz, 105 (Gratz), 5 to 1, second; Kangaroo, 107 (Tucker), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:34. Receiver, 101 (Billings), 12 to 1; Brown Duke, 96 (McCue), 8 to 1; Grey Dick, 107 (Shealey), 10 to 1; Lord Tom Tinnar, 101 (Fisher), 10 to 1, and Billy Pinkerton, 111 (Stringer), 7 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, three and one-half furlongs, purse $400, for 2-year-olds—Wildfire, 115 pounds; Narcissa, 111; Folly, 111; Marion R., 105; Ondina, 100; Sue Paine, 103.

Second race, one-half mile, purse $350, for all ages selling—Luke F., 100 pounds; Speculation 100; Stone, 97; Roadvaise, 96; Stand D., 95; Lady Tom, 95; Parolee, 95; Bonnie Annie, 95.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Piccalilli, 106 pounds; Templemore, 103; Joe Stevens, 103; Bob Lyle, 100; Sir William, 100; Tax, 100; Pioneer, 100; Mollie M., 98; Moose, 92.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Dr. D Miller, 120 pounds; Gladstone, 110; Tarquin, 100; Concave, 100; Fred Fisher, 97; Scene, 97.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Hartley, 111 pounds; Judge Harman, 104; Gov. Wheeler, 104; Harry Kuhl, 101; Sallie Ford, 101; Bonnie Annie, 101; Bob Lyle, 93; Santanet, 94.

DWYER A LOSER AT ELIZABETH.

Lyceum, Dalsyrian, Charter, Diablo, Prince George, and Long Beach Win.

NEW YORK, April 20.—[Special.]—M. F. Dwyer started his bank roll at Elizabeth today. Well backed favorites formed most all those he supported by him, and as they failed to eventuate the younger of the brothers cannot be said to have enjoyed a profitable day. His greatest misfortune was in the fifth race, when in order to save Metuchen's prices back he sent in $500 on Prince George and then failed to get any money on his own colt. This was annoying and would have been still more so had Metuchen won, but again his colt was beaten, this time by Prince George, after the thinnest sort of a squeeze, landed the money. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs—Lyceum, 124 pounds (Doggett), 13 to 5, won; Walcott, 124 (Taral), 7 to 10, second; Botero, 117 (Lamley), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½. Concave 90 (Fisher), 3 to 1, also ran. Overlook 90 (McCue) 15 to 1, and Doug 102 (Flynn), 5 to 1; Lorraine, 85 (Keith), 25 to 1; Joe Hardy, 97 (W. Taylor), 20 to 1; Guess, 97 (Murphy), 15 to 1; Thrift, 97 (Gratz), 15 to 1; and Gora, 95 (Daly) 15 to 1; also ran.

Second race, six furlongs—Lyrist (Hamr, 8 to 1, won; Wist (E. Tribe), 8 to 5, second; Moderate (Mantove), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:22.

Third race, seven furlongs—Samaritan (Ham), 15 to 1, won; Oberlin (Kuchen), 5 to 2, second; Largenita (McAbee), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¾.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Toano (Dwyer), even, won; Flattery (Kuchen), 10 to 1, second; Fagan (Macauley), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¾.

Fifth race, three and one-half furlongs—Edith (Shields), 2 to 1, won; Dare Devil (Moore), 5 to 2, second; New Dance (Kuchen), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:08¾.

Sixth race, sixand one-quarter furlongs—Hibbert (Lynch), 6 to 1, won; Phonograph, (Dwyer), 3 to 5, second; Volpina (Setzoo), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Gloucester entries for Friday are:

First race, six and one half furlongs—Bargain, 109 pounds; Tom Hayes, 109; Jamestown, 109; Warpeak, 109; Beeton, 109; Wahoo, 109; Jersey, 106; Sue Ryder gelding, 106; Xenophon, 104; Gardner, 104; Paradise, 104; Iceberg, 104; Greenbay, 101.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Edward G., 104 pounds; My Craft, 104; Conundrum, 104; Bullrush, 104; Pocatello, 104; Eatontown, 104; Ed McGinnis, 104; Courtier, 104; Bounce, 104; Selah, 101; Maid of Raceland, 99; Rustic, 101.

Third race, five furlongs—Jack Sir, 112 pounds; Irregular, 109; Power, 108; Needmore, 108; Leo Brigel, 108; Little Phil, 108; Gonzales, 105; Airtight, 106; Morrisania, 104; O Golden, 104; Apollo, 104; Van Dyke, 104; Tartar, 104; Latinus, 101; Stringfellow, 101.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Calcium, 112 pounds; Daro, 108; Text, 106; Can't Tell, 106; Pouri, 104; Pelham, 103; Lady Belle, 94.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Artillery, 109 pounds; Young Lottery, 104; Aftermath, 104; Silence, 103; Eudora, 99; Ell, 99; Ada B., 88; Flossie Fanning, 84.

Sixth race, five furlongs, beaten horses, Tom Karl, 114 pounds; Leather Stocking, 111; Palmyra, 109; Alarm Bee, 109; Austrel, 109; Red Elm, 109; Beck, 109; Goodley, 109; Sir William, 109; Radiant, 109; Dr. Wilcox, 106; Marmount, 106; Bonnie Lass, 104; James A. H., 104; Reba T., 96.

Race Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—Summary of today's races:

First race, five furlongs—Jim B. won, Gypsy Girl second, Addie Chipman third. Time, 1:01¾.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Atticus won, Montana second, Quirt third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards—Esperanza won, Red Prince second, Sir Walter third. Time, 1:37¼.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Garcia finished first, but was disqualified for fouling Bessie W., who was awarded the race, Redcloud second, Nellie G. third. Time, 1:29¾.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Martinet won, Wicklow second, Charmer third. Time, 1:15¾.

STILL HOPE TO ANNEX HAWAII.

President Dole's Brother Believes That Uncle Sam Will Take the Islands.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., April 20.—[Special.]—George H. Dole, a brother of Sanford B. Dole, President of the provisional government of Hawaii, arrived here last night and was asked how he thought the hauling down of the American flag would affect the question of annexation. He said:

I do not believe that Blount's action in removing the American flag and troops from Hawaii will affect our chances for annexation in any way. In fact, I believe it will help it. I think that President Cleveland wants to put Hawaii in a position where the United States can treat with her as an independent power. I am satisfied this is the opinion of my brother, for he opposed the resolution passed in the Advisory Council requesting Mr. Stevens to raise the American flag and retain the Boston's troops on shore. My brother said in a private letter to me that he then felt at the time that the declaring of a protectorate was premature and that Hawaii would stand a far better chance of annexation if she were left free to treat as an independent power. He felt that the provisional government was not sufficiently able to maintain itself, as all the arms and ammunition in the kingdom were in its possession, and none could be imported by the royalists. He, however, did not wish me to make any of his private views public, as his judgment had been overruled by his advisers, and he did not wish it thought that he was not in harmony with his colleagues, but as the flag and troops have now been removed there is no longer any need for privacy concerning my brother's private views. In regard to the present state of affairs I believe Hawaii is perhaps better off for having had the temporary protection of the United States, as it has given the provisional government time to establish itself. The protectorate practically still exists, and will continue as long as negotiations are pending. While the American flag floated over Hawaii innumerable complications were prevented; it was as though the United States was making treaty negotiations with a portion of its own territory, whereas both nations are now in a position to hasten negotiations for annexation. As to the question whether the movement on the part of England in fortifying Vancouver has any significance in regard to Hawaii, I am satisfied that neither England nor any other foreign power wants Hawaii, or in any way cares to raise complications with the United States. I also reports that the Queen will be reestablished is absurd. The provisional government has now a fine body of trained troops and is in a position to maintain itself against any internal disaffection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—A private letter from a United States official in Hawaii came in the mail last night. The writer states that Mr. Blount did have a consultation with Minister Stevens on the subject of hauling down the flag, and, while he does not say so in so many words, the inference to be drawn from the letter is that Mr. Stevens coincided with the Commissioner in his action. Another report, and one that has found much currency in Honolulu—that the Kanaiwe in Hawaii are contemplating resistance by force to American domination of the islands, and that they have received arms to assist them in this determination—is contradicted by the writer, who states that in point of fact, the only agitators there at present are the newspaper correspondents.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 20.—[Special.]—Liliuokalani, the dethroned Queen of Hawaii, may become a Mormon. Brigham Johnson, formerly a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, is in receipt of a communication from her in which she expresses love for the saints and their creed. While President of the mission he formed the Queen's acquaintance and she attended the services of the Latter-Day Saints several times. When he left she requested that he communicate with her and in answer to such communication the following letter has been received, dated Washington Palace, April 16:

To Brigham Johnson—a Greeting: Your letter of Oct. 20 has been received some time and the contents noted. I am thankful to you for the encouraging thoughts therein expressed pertaining to the hereafter, and I shall take heed of the same. I am pleased to inform you that your sentiments have been a solace to me and have buoyed me up in these days of trouble which have rested on me and my kingdom. I have been relieved in calling on the Almighty. He has given me peace. I called upon him and he heard my voice. I have heard through Makanoe and others about your temple and those connected therewith and I have great respect for them and am in sympathy with them for struggling on the great work of Christianity. Give my love to the Hawaiian people there and you all. Respectfully, LILIUOKALANI.

DENTISTS FORM AN ORGANIZATION.

Officers Are Authorized to Apply for Articles of Incorporation.

An adjourned mass-meeting of Chicago dentists was held in Orpheus Hall, Schiller Building, last night for the purpose of organizing the Dental Legal Association of Illinois. Chairman L. L. Davis presided. At the last meeting, held Feb. 15, the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The object of the association is to enforce the present dental law and to secure a new and better one. It will endeavor to secure the name of every dentist in the State for membership, so that there will be no faction fight. The officers elected last night will recommend to the Governor names for appointment on the State Dental Board of Examiners. The following officers were elected: President, W. A. Stevens; Vice-President, E. L. Clifford; Secretary, L. L. Davis, No. 524 Van Buren street; Treasurer, F. H. Huxman. Nine Vice-Presidents were also elected from Illinois towns, as follows: Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Cairo; Dr. J. G. Dickson, Carmi; E. C. Stone, Galesburg; L. W. Skidmore, Moline; F. H. McIntosh, Bloomington; W. C. Martin, Peoria; C. J. Tibbitts, Quincy; Grafton Morrow, Springfield; C. J. Underwood, Elgin; T. W. Beckwith, Sterling. The officers of the association were authorized to apply for articles of incorporation.

The French Government has designated Profs. Charles Godon and A. Ronnet of the Dental School of Paris to visit the World's Columbian Congress of Dentists to be held here Aug. 14. Dentists have also been appointed from the following countries: Peru, W. St. George Elliott; Venezuela, M. V. Toledo; Holland, John E. Grevens; Honolulu, J. M. Whitney.

The Columbia Dental club has been organized for the purpose of entertaining visiting dentists during the World's Fair. A clubhouse has been secured at No. 300 Michigan avenue where the visitors will be received. The club already has 115 members. The incorporators are: Drs. Frank H. Gardiner, J. N. Crouse, J. W. Wassall, T. W. Brophy, and A. W. Harlan. They are also the directors. A meeting will be held Monday when officers will be elected.

Knox Trial Commences in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 20.—[Special.]—The trial of Robert Knox and wife was begun today. They are charged with swindling jewelers here out of $12,000 by forged checks. The Mexican authorities claim to have conclusive evidence of their guilt and they do not deny making the purchases but claim they did not know the checks were worthless. Knox formerly lived in New York, but his home is in Minneapolis. Mrs. Knox is suffering from consumption.

TWO HOT FAVORITES.

RESULT OF A MEDIUM DAY'S RACING AT MEMPHIS.

Not a Single High Class Horse Faces the Flag—Four of the Five Starters in the Mineola Stakes Little Better than Dogs—Cora Taylor Walks Under the String—Storm Interferes with the Bookmakers and Many Compelled to Leave the Grand Stand—List of Winners.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20.—[Special.]—A high wind prevailed all afternoon, inconveniencing the bookmakers. Numbers of people left the grand stand fearing some serious results from the storm. Not a single high class horse faced the flag. Four of the five starters in the Mineola Stakes were little better than "dogs," as Cora Taylor, not ranking high herself, made a holy show of them and walked under the string. Cora is by Imported London and belongs to the Scoggan Bros. Two hot favorites won and one rank outsider, In Front by name, trained at New Orleans, Heretofore, both here and at New Orleans, two furlongs was about her limit, when she would shut up like a jackknife. That is why two or three books laid 30 to 1 against her today, although she did not have much to beat at that. She is by Boulevard and is owned by D. Riley. Sargent hustled her along for all she was worth. Oliver, winner of the first race, is a pretty shifty colt, as he also won in a walk. There was a great plunge on Rally in the fourth race, but he is not as good as he was at New Orleans and Sam Farmer, a greatly improved animal, won a good race. Sam Brown's Parapet got off some too well or he might have beat both of them. Lockport ran a disappointing race in the handicap and Puryear D., admirably ridden by Reagan, after a waiting race, came strong at the end. At today's drawing five bookmakers dropped out. All the pencilers are said to be losers. Riley Granner, after dropping $11,000, leaves for New York tonight and will try his fortunes at the Elizabeth track. The summary follows:

First race, six furlongs, for maidens—Oliver (Perkins), 4 to 1, won in a romp, after leading all the way; Bucephalus (Gemoets), 4 to 1, three lengths before Dick Willis (Sargent), 40 to 1, Fancy Free (Davis), second choice, finished fourth, Latitude the other starter, a bad last. Time, 1:19.

Second race, four furlongs, for maiden 2-year-old fillies—In Front (Sargent), 2 to 1, won by a neck in a fierce and close drive, with Annie Buckingham (Britton), 2 to 1, and Lady Gay (Kunze), 2 to 1, as named. Nicaragua, Vemona and Sides Hallow ran unplaced. Time, :52.

Third race, The Mineola stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, one mile—Cora Taylor (Sargent), 7 to 5, developed in front all the way and won as she liked by four lengths; Vida (Britton), 4 to 1, a neck before British Blue (Kunze), 6 to 1, third; Hypnotista (Perkinson), 3½ to 1, ran fourth. Time, 1:48¾.

Forth race, seven furlongs—Sam Farmer (Shields), 3 to 1, won, driven out by a length; Lang, Parapet (Perkins), 6 to 1, beating Rally (Street) 3 to 5, a head. Zampost, Little Crete, Buckhound, Costa Rica, and Garonet ran unplaced. Time, 1:31.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Puryear D. (Reagan), 3½ to 1, staid in the rear until the home stretch was reached, when he passed one after another and won with ridiculous ease by a length; Chimes (F. Carr), 12 to 1, three lengths before Lockport (Kunze), 4 to 1, Whippersnapper (Reiff), 3½ to 1, two lengths away. Time, 1:52.

Memphis entries for Friday are:

First race, five furlongs, for 3-year-olds—Jewel, 103 pounds; Wanda, 103; Hildred, 103; Hesperia, 107; Barker Harrison, 107; Lord Anderson, 109; Mr. Barnes, 111; Ike S., 111; Denizette, 113; Roberta, 116; Northwestern, 116.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile selling—Redwing, 100 pounds; Paul Dumbey, 100; Minnie H., 101; Little Crete, 101; Pigeon, 101; Swarulator, 103; Julius Sax, 106.

Third race, five furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds—May Thompson, 104 pounds; Whitfield, 104; Parrot, 107; Katie Pfeil, 112; Rhett Goode, 115.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Frank Ellis, 75 pounds; Belfast Belle, Coronet, 90; Rookh Laidley, Rorka, 104; Pelham, 106.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Ed Greenwood, 98 pounds; Grande, 102; Empress Frederick, 103; Granita, 103; Royal Flush, 108; Tee Mike, 110.

Pools sold tonight as follows:

First race—Hesperia, $25; Northwestern, $22; Ike S., $18; Roberta, $13; Jewel, $10; field, $12.

Second race—Pigeon and Swagulator, $20 each; Little Crete, $14; Redwing, $13; field, $12.

Third race—Whitfield, $40; Rhett Goode, $23; May Thompson, $21; Katy Did, $15; Parrot, $4.

Fourth race—Pelin and Belfast, $25 each; Rorka, $18; Rookh Laidley, $16; field, $10.

Fifth race—Tee Mike, $20; Royal Flush, $18; La Grande, $16; Empress Frederick, $10; field, $12.

THERE WILL BE NO CONFLICT.

The Lake Geneva Regatta of the Chicago Navy Will Have a Clear Field.

The Executive committee of the Iowa State Rowing Association has decided to hold their annual regatta for 1893 at Lake Geneva, Wis., in conjunction with the international regatta which is to be given under the auspices of the Chicago Navy.

A special committee sent out by the navy has reached a harmonious understanding whereby the regatta of the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association at St. Louis, the National Rowing Association at Detroit, and the international regatta at Lake Geneva will occur in such order as to avoid conflicting dates.

The special committee has secured the attendance of the Cornell University crew, and the leading boat clubs of Albany, Buffalo, and four several points on Long Island Sound. The committee will visit Harvard, Yale, and Princeton this week, and D. C. Gregier Jr. and F. F. Pratt of the committee will sail for Europe on the 20th of May to make propositions to Oxford, Cambridge, and some of the continental university crews with a view to securing their attendance at the Lake Geneva regatta.

Louisville, 5; Chicago, 4.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—[Special.]—Louisville defeated Chicago today. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, s.s.	0	1	2	1	0	Carver, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Weaver, l.f.	0	1	0	1	0	Dahlen, s.s.	0	1	1	2	0
Pin'kn'y, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0	Dungan, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Reilly, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Welch, r.f.	2	1	0	0	2	Decker, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Whistler, lb.	0	0	11	0	0	Parrott, 3b.	0	0	4	0	1
Jennings, c.	1	0	4	1	0	Cunningham, c.	0	0	4	0	1
Henming, p.	1	1	0	5	1	Mauch, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Clausen, p.	0	0	0	3	1	McGill, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Grim, c.	0	1	4	3	0	Lange, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Totals...	5	10	27	17	5	Totals...	4	9	27	10	1

Louisville.....1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—5
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 4; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Welch, Henming, Grim, Lange. Three-base hit—Brown. Home runs—Pinckney, Newman, struck out—By Mauch, 1; by McGill, 2; by Henming, 2. Base on balls—Off Mauch, 2; off McGill, 4; off Henming, 3; off Clausen, 2. Base hits—Off Mauch, 8; off McGill, 2; off Henming, 4; off Clausen, 5. Time, 1:50. Umpire—Hill.

Southern League Games.

Augusta, 5; Atlanta, 4.
Chattanooga, 6; Macon, 5.

DeGarmendia, the New Racquet Champion.

NEW YORK, April 20.—[Special.]—The new amateur racquet champion is D. S. DeGarmendia. He won the title today at the Racquet and Tennis club in the final set for the cup offered by the Boston Athletic Association by defeating J. S. Tooker, last year's winner. DeGarmendia lost no chance to secure the coveted title, taking the set in straight games.

Local Sporting Notes.

Ed Corrigan will not have a starter in any of Nashville's stake events.

Capt. Yates has accepted Prof. Glanac's challenge to fence.

Jockey Kuhn rode San Argentine at eight pounds overweight yesterday.

Jockey Knapp is under contract to ride at 105 pounds for the Liberty stable this year. He will have some trouble in making the weight.

In the Boston pool tournament yesterday Sperry was defeated by Bird, Capron by Bird, Harrison by Sperry and Capron, Bird by Olney, and Ambrose by Henroch.

Ted Sullivan yesterday wired President Hart of the Chicago club canceling all the dates the club had at Nashville. It will probably remain at Chattanooga now.

Bookmaker Tom Shannon arrived in the city from Memphis yesterday. He says John McCafferty's horses are all in bad shape. Helen Nichols particularly looking poor and thin. He says Lookout is really a great colt and will carry his money in the American Derby.

Manager Baylies of the People's Theater has secured for the first week in May Denver Ed Smith and his big specialty company. "Denver Ed" has as a sparring partner Peter Maher. Pete McGrath, champion bantam weight of Ireland, is also a member of the company. Smith, Maher, or McGrath announce themselves as willing to meet all comers during the engagement.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 20.—[Special.]—Owing to the illness of Showalter there was no game in the international chess match today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—[Special.]—C. W. Crowley's mare Adristic, by Lochtiel, he by Bonnie Scotland, dropped a chestnut filly today. The filly is by Bondholder, he by Bonnie Scotland, making the new arrival an inbred Bonnie Scotland.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—[Special.]—Referee Lon Aloe has rendered a written decision in the Daly-Macmanus fight, which occurred last Sunday, to the effect that owing to the frequent infractions of the rules during the contest all the bets are to stand and the battle must be fought again before May 20.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20.—[Special.]—Pitcher George Darby, who was given a ten days' notice of his release by the Philadelphia club, has received several offers from league clubs, but will most probably take the Cincinnati offer. Bob Allen has come to terms with the local club, and now the team is complete. The local management has received permission from the other league clubs for 25-cent ball this season. George Shoch, who was also released, will play with Brooklyn.

A Daughter of Eve.

She—"There are moments when I wish that I was a man."

He—"When, for example?"

She—"Whenever I see a jeweler's store I cannot help thinking how happy I could make my wife by buying her a new ornament."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

McCLAUGHRY SAYS GAMBLING MUST STOP.

Chief of Police and Mayor Agree and Will Push Matters.

Gambling, excepting a few crap games and some draw-poker sittings, did not flourish luxuriantly last night in any of the old-time resorts. The order of Chief McClaughry is being obeyed to a large degree, and the games running are not large nor do they draw well. The general opinion on the West Side seemed to be that Mayor Harrison's edict against gambling in faro and similar games of chance was to be strictly enforced. Visits to Reichold's, No. 175 West Madison, Hoey's, Nos. 75-77 Halsted found every game closed but craps and draw poker. Rogers' tables, No. 341 West Madison, were vacant, with the exception of one crap table. Farrell's, Wood and Madison, was doing a quiet business. But nothing edicted was played. The proprietors of all these places, when approached, said they intended to abide strictly by their orders.

The doors of the pool rooms were closed yesterday. The keepers and managers of the places where gambling was done on horse-racing and the "stock market" were notified by Chief McClaughry to close their places of business at the same time the general closing order was sent out. In accordance with the order all the pool rooms closed yesterday or were supposed to have abandoned business for the time being.

Superintendent McClaughry said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the order to shut down on gambling was given to be enforced and that it is not to be regarded as spasmodic. It did not emanate from the Superintendent directly, but came from the Mayor with a Harrisonian stamp on it. The Mayor sent for the Superintendent Wednesday afternoon just as he was about to leave the office and said he understood that a number of the sporting fraternity from other sections had come to Chicago under the impression that gambling in its multitudinous phases would be permitted. Also that the gamblers who had been living here were preparing to resume, and that some of them had resumed. The Superintendent replied that he had heard something similar.

Then the Mayor said he wanted the sporting fraternity to understand at once and in the most emphatic manner that no gambling of any kind would be permitted under this administration. The Mayor instructed his Superintendent to notify them at once, and added: "Wherever you find a game of any kind smash it—smash it."

"Does the order include all games of craps and poker as well as faro, roulette, and the poolrooms?"

"Wherever such games are played openly. What I mean is this: There are games of craps played on counters and even in the alleys which cannot be raided because they are insignificant, perhaps, as compared with others. And it would require more police than we have to stop all of these. Then there are games of poker which cannot come under the order, such games as are played by gentlemen more for pastime than anything else. But they are not games run publicly or to which such persons as frequent gambling places would go."

Reference was made to an order of this sort which was given under a former administration some years ago, and as a result Mike Mc-Donald's place over The Store was protected and no other place was permitted to run until the owner had "settled with Mike" in the way of a "rake-off."

The Superintendent said nobody would be protected under this order, and that any man who thought he would be permitted to run for by "settling" would find himself very badly left.

"Did the Mayor say so?"

"He did. The Mayor means that the order shall be carried out to the letter, and so far as my power goes I shall see that his order is obeyed exactly as he gave it."

"Even to raiding games if they are played in private rooms and behind barred doors?"

"Yes, they will be 'smashed' wherever found. That is my order."

"What is your method of doing this?"

"By appointing a special detail and a secret service force, which will see that the special detail carries out the order. And this secret service will be changed as often as it may be deemed necessary."

Mayor Harrison was kept at his office until a late hour by applicants, and had nothing further to communicate on the subject than to say that Maj. McClaughry had his order, and that he, the Mayor, would back the Chief in that order.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTION IS ASKED.

Memorial to Carlisle from the Sanitary Council of Mississippi Valley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—[Special.]—Dr. J. H. Rauch of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, is on his way to Washington to present a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting the reestablishment of the immigration inspection service in the West that did such beneficial service in 1882. After reviewing the work of 1882, when the small-pox was stamped out of Illinois, the memorial says:

The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley now urges that the immigrant inspection service be reestablished with special reference to the exclusion of Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, and smallpox. Inspectors on duty at Liverpool, or Havre, or Bremen, or Hamburg surgeons on board vessels from these ports and quarantine officials at our own ports lack the stimulus that an inspector in Ohio, or Indiana, or Illinois feels from the knowledge that if Asiatic cholera, or smallpox, or typhus fever should break out among the immigrants passing through his hands it could be readily traced home to him. Such stimulus is necessary in order to secure vigilance in inspection and thoroughness in enforcing necessary measures of prevention. The preventive work abroad and on our frontiers will probably exclude a large majority of the infected poisons and things—immigrants and their effects—which might otherwise be admitted. But in the present emergency this is not sufficient. A single case of Asiatic cholera in Chicago during the next six months would in all probability and for obvious reasons serve to cause a serious financial disaster. It is respectfully urged that those to whom has been confided the authority and the means of protecting the public health should be satisfied with nothing less than the fullest attainable protection.

EXCITEMENT OVER A SCHOOL ELECTION.

Citizens of North Evanston Display Feeling Over the Contest.

Considerable feeling has arisen over a school election held in North Evanston last Saturday. The highest vote ever cast at a school election in that district before was 75, while the vote last Saturday was 212. The old Board of School Directors was composed of John F. Stewart, President; C. O. Blackburn and Dr. Finley Ellingwood. These men have been successful in their management of school affairs. A heavy debt has been removed under their administration and they leave $1,000 in the school treasury. They saw the need of a new school building and finished their work by ordering a school census taken looking toward putting up a new $15,000 building. The census was taken April 5 and showed 1,058 school children in the district. As a Board of Education composed of seven persons is lawful, when there are over 1,000 children in a district, the old Board of Directors ordered a school election for April 15, and it was the result of this election that has caused the trouble. It was said by one party that the Methodists ran the schools in North Evanston too much and that women shouldn't be on the Board of Education. The election resulted in the choice of the so-called anti-Methodist ticket by a vote of 144 to 68.

DANCING CAUSES A SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Ministers Made Defendants in a Novel Case for Damages.

MACON, Mo., April 20.—A libel suit of remarkable character came up in court here today. It is a suit for $20,000 damages brought by the St. James Military Academy against the Rev. J. M. Gaiser of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. F. McMurray of the Methodist Church South, the Rev. W. H. Barnes of the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Duncan Brown of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. J. T. Enyart of the Methodist Church, all of this city. The school is an old one and of high standing. Up to 1892 it was an Episcopalian institution, but in that year it was sold, becoming a non-sectarian institution. It has been in the charge since of Col. F. W. Blees and a faculty. Among other things dancing has been taught, and dances given by the students. As a result the preachers named issued an address denouncing the school, principally because of the dancing. This address is the ground of the libel suit now on trial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

K. & W.—The Tyrona link cuff should be worn with our YOKENA or NOZEKA collar. K. & W.

MINISTER IS MISSING.

REV. S. D. ROBERTS THOUGHT TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Prominent Methodist Clergyman in Lincoln, Neb., Leaves His Home in the Night, Carrying a Razor—Police Conduct Fruitless Searches for Him—His Health Being Shattered, It Is Believed That He Took His Own Life—Changes in Insane Hospital Districts.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 20.—[Special.]—This city is aroused over the wholly inexplicable disappearance of the Rev. S. D. Roberts, one of the widest known men in the Nebraska conference of the Methodist Church. Some time Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning he dressed himself and left his home in this city, leaving no clew behind him, and for twenty-four hours the police have made diligent search. It is a general belief that through sickness and trouble he has lost his mind and has committed suicide. His razor cannot be found, and while he left behind his watch and money he evidently took his razor with him. The Rev. Roberts has been for twenty years a minister in the Methodist church. For some time he was presiding elder for the Beatrice district and for the last two years he has had charge of the Beatrice Chautauqua Assembly, in which he had large financial interests. He came to this city three years ago as pastor of Trinity M. E. Church.

INSANE HOSPITAL DISTRICT CHANGES.

Illinois Board of Charities Makes a Transfer of Several Counties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—The State Board of Public Charities met here today with Messrs. Barnes, Gould, and Trusdell present. Mr. Barnes was elected President of the board. The financial accounts of the State charitable institutions and of the Secretary's office were passed upon and approved. The board considered the matter of a change in the quota of the counties in the State hospitals for the insane and directed the Secretary to issue a circular transferring the Counties of De Witt, Macon, and McLean from the Jacksonville to the Kankakee district; the Counties of Cumberland and Shelby, from the Anna to the Kankakee district, and Montgomery County from the Anna to the Jacksonville district; and to readjust the quotas of the counties in view of the increased capacity of the hospitals at Elgin and Kankakee.

The financial statement of the State charitable institutions for the three months ending March 31 shows that the ordinary expenses during the quarter aggregated $311,500.39, and the special expenses were $12,676.08. The receipts not from the State were $38,588.35, making the cost to the State for the quarter $282,912.04. The average number of inmates in the eleven institutions was 7,982. The average gross cost of maintenance per capita was $39.02, and the average net cost per capita was $35.44.

Gov. Altgeld has pardoned John Biggs, who was convicted of grand larceny in Douglas County in October, 1884, and sentenced to the penitentiary for sixteen years. Biggs is pardoned on the certificate of the prison physician that he has been unable to work for the last year and probably cannot live long.

In special orders issued today Adjt.-Gen. Orendorf announces the confirmation of the election of Fred W. Porter as First Lieutenant and Fred F. E. Page as Second Lieutenant of Company C, Sixth Infantry, and that permission to parade with arms and equipments for the purpose of escorting the President April 29 has been granted to the Second Infantry. Elections have been ordered as follows: In the Second Infantry for Saturday, May 6, for Major; in Company C, Second Infantry, Monday, May 8, for First and Second Lieutenants; in Company E, Infantry, Tuesday, May 9, for First Lieutenant; in Company I, Second Infantry, Monday, May 8, for First Lieutenant.

Gov. Altgeld today issued a warrant on the requisition of the Governor of Wisconsin for the return of Jerry O'Brien, alias Jerry Keefe, who is under arrest at Woodstock and is wanted at Janesville for stealing a $1,000 horse.

PROHIBITIONIST AGAINST PREACHER

Methodist Minister at Danville, Ill., Arrested at the Instance of a Lawyer.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 20.

APPEALS TO THE LAW.

GUILFORD WANTS HIS POWER AS CANAL CONTRACTOR FIXED.

As the Lessee of Agnew & Co. He Files a Bill in the United States Circuit Court to Determine His Rights—He Asks Sole Recognition by the Drainage Board—The Mayor Still Favoring the Harrisonian Wing—Kiolbassa Gives Up His Office—Municipal Notes.

The Drainage Board controversy has finally culminated in a bill being filed in the United States Circuit Court of this district to settle the subletting of work on the canal. Michael Guilford, one of the contractors, who is now engaged in excavating the channel on Sec. 8, at Lamont, Ill., by his solicitors, Gen. George W. Smith and Edward T. Cahill, has filed the bill against the trustees of the Sanitary District and Agnew & Co. to determine his rights in the premises.

The bill sets forth that the Sanitary District of Chicago is to lay out, establish, construct, and maintain channels, drains, ditches, etc., between the City of Chicago and a point at or near Joliet; that work has been done on the main drainage channel between Willow Springs, in the County of Cook, and the City of Joliet, in the County of Will; that April 7, 1892, the trustees invited proposals for excavating the same; that Francis Agnew, John P. Agnew, and John McGillen, partners under the firm name of Agnew & Co., were awarded the work of excavating Sec. 8; and that it was provided in the contract executed between Agnew & Co. and the Drainage Board, that the contract for the excavation so entered into with Agnew & Co. was not to be sublet or assigned. Agnew & Co., notwithstanding these conditions, the bill states, have sublet and assigned their contract, to Michael Guilford, the complainant. Agnew & Co. have, by reason of the assignment, lost all interest and control of the work to be performed on Sec. 8. The only interest they now have is the margin of over 10 per cent which they are to receive on the completion of the work. They have not performed a stroke of work, the bill states, nor laid out a dollar in the premises. The complainant, Michael Guilford, has entered upon and performed all the work that has been done on the section and he has furnished all the machinery now thereon. He has expended $50,000 in the purchase of machinery of a peculiar character and a particular design to do the work of excavation on the channel.

Knew of the Work.

The bill also sets forth that the trustees had notice and knowledge of the work and labor performed by Guilford and the amount invested by him in his plant; and that he has had a larger force of men employed on the work at different times than any other contractor on the section. Feb. 8, it is said, Agnew & Co. undertook to dispose of forty carloads of excavated stone to the Assistant Marshal of the City of Lemont, one Frank Pretichowski, and also authorized him to prevent the removal of any stone by any party who cannot give on demand a written order from them. The bill also sets forth that Michael Guilford has insured the lives of his employés to the extent of $100,000 against accidents liable to occur in the prosecution of the work in his name and that Agnew & Co. seek to have their names included in said policy.

The bill also states that the attention of the Drainage Board was called to the interest of Michael Guilford in the premises by written notices served on it, setting forth in detail the assignment of the contract of Agnew & Co. to him and of his having performed all the work and labor done on the section. The matter of the notice so served on the Drainage Board was considered by it and referred to the Committee on Finance by President Wenter, at its next meeting. This committee for some reason had not reported to the board the disposition it wishes to make of the matter.

The bill further set forth that last Saturday Agnew & Co. went to Lemont and, claiming to be acting under the instruction of the Drainage Board, made an effort to pay the men employed by Guilford. They were defeated in their effort to pay the men and Guilford continued to pay and control them. Agnew & Co. have since tried to make disturbance among his men, it is alleged, by circulating reports that they were their employers, whereby it is said a strike and other disturbance might follow. Guilford also sets forth that Agnew & Co. have now a large amount of money in their hands, in the neighborhood of $6,000, which they wish to gain possession of by reason of their forfeiture of their contract with him. Guilford also states that he served the notice on the Trustees April 17 to the effect that Agnew & Co. had made default April 15 in the amount due him on that date, $1,541.

Complains of the Engineer.

The bill also sets forth the estimates made by the engineer of the board are grossly too low—that it is made the duty of the engineer of the Drainage Board to certify twice in each month to it the amount of work done and performed by each contractor on the canal, as to the quantity of rock and glacial drift removed, that the certificates of the amount of rock, etc., are intended to be conclusive as to the amount due at their dates for such excavation, that the engineer and his assistants withhold estimates and in so doing, have assigned as a cause that they, under the instruction of Agnew & Co., cannot furnish them to Guilford, that the withholding of the estimates in the data of which the same were made by the engineer was done to harass and embarass him in the prosecution of the work and deprived him of his just compensation therefor.

Guilford says that he has made measurements himself of the work actually done and had others do it for him, and that his and their measurements do not agree with that of the engineer; that he called the attention of the engineer to this fact and received a reply that the estimates were "only approximate, and the next return would show an increase"; that the fact of such deficient estimates so made by the engineer was called to the attention of the trustees, and that they also declined to recognize them, on the ground that they only knew Agnew & Co. He also states that there is now due him over $10,000 for such excavation over and above the estimates so returned and certified to by the engineer. The bill states that the work of the canal is to be completed in 1896, and that he is ready and willing to perform and do all the work called for in the original contract with Agnew & Co. and have it completed in the time mentioned.

The prayer of the bill is that Guilford be held and considered as lessee of the Sanitary District of Chicago and not an employé of Agnew & Co.; that an accounting be had between him, Agnew & Co., and the board; that the effort on the part of Agnew to declare a forfeiture of his contract be restrained; and that the Board of Trustees also be restrained from declaring a forfeiture of the original contract made with Agnew & Co.; further that an injunction be issued against Agnew & Co. preventing them from interfering with his work on the canal, as well also from interfering with his workingmen so employed by him, and that he be treated and considered as the only person to whom the Drainage Trustees can look for the completion of the work on said Sec. 8.

Notice has been given by the solicitors for Guilford that they will Thursday morning, April 27, apply to Judge Jenkins of the Circuit Court for an injunction, pursuant to the prayer of said bill. The application would be heard prior to that time, but the Judge has gone to Milwaukee.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR BOLTERS.

Complaints Because Harrison Favors the Chicago Democracy Too Exclusively.

Mayor Harrison said last night that he had made no appointments during the day. He had a protracted conference with ex-Judge Moran, Roger Sullivan, Harry Wilkinson, and William C. Walsh, which lasted nearly half an hour. After the conference the Mayor was in an angry mood. The four called, as it is understood, to present the claims of some candidates and also to remonstrate with the Mayor for ignoring the County Democracy wing of the local organization. The Mayor's appointments made thus far are from the Chicago Democracy or Harrisonian wing—all except John McCarthy. Kraus was the leader of the Chicago Democracy. Donovan, Burke, and Pat McCarthy were members. Those slated for future appointments also belong to the faction. The other fellows are angry of course.

It is supposed that the Moran-Sullivan combination pressed the claims of William C. Walsh for the superintendency of the Water Office. Harrison wants to appoint a German to this position, and rather favors Carl Haerting. It is not likely that Harrison will make any concession to the County Democracy faction. He distrusts even those who supported him in the convention, if they were conspicuous in support of Crogier two years ago. The best that is going is not good enough for those who bolted with Harrison two years ago. John Fitzsimmons has been given the purchasing agency. John Maloney and Jack Harshett are to have good places. M. W. Robinson, chief of the Lake View bolters, is to be Special Assessment Attorney. An effort is being made to keep C. H. George in the office of Smoke Inspector. Harrison has promised the job to another man.

Among the callers on the Mayor yesterday were Ald. Brennan, Ald. Mahoney, and J. C. McAllen of the Eighteenth Ward, in behalf of John Gaynor, who wants to be Oil Inspector. They were met with a refusal.

Mr. McDermott, the Fourth Ward contractor, and John H. Sudden called in behalf of Mr. Toolen for Building Commissioner. They were given satisfactory assurances. The Mayor made announcement that a man will be appointed to succeed Miss Burt on the Board of Education. M. J. Keane will doubtless be given the place. Thomas Lynch Jr. and Andrew Webber are also mentioned.

KIOLBASSA TURNS OVER THE FUNDS.

The Former City Treasurer Transfers His Office to His Successor.

Peter Kiolbassa, ex-City Treasurer, yesterday made a final settlement with the city and turned the office over to his successor, Michael J. Bransfield. In departing he left $43,991 interest on city money, not with his successor but with the three banks with which the city did its banking, subject to the call of the proper city official after the Council shall have passed an ordinance confirming the terms of the settlement.

The ceremony of transfer began soon after the office was opened yesterday morning. The principal actor was not the retiring Treasurer, but his attorney, Levy Mayer. City Treasurer Bransfield was there to accept the city's collateral, Controller Wetherell was on hand to see that the transfer was properly made and Frank Barrett, the Assistant City Controller, was present to count the cash. G. B. Shaw, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank, represented the three banks used by the city. The collateral turned over was as follows:

Cash	$1,584,620
Police pension fund	516
Firemen's pension fund	5,793
Water bonds (3½ per cent) for police pension fund	40,000
Water bonds (3½ per cent) for firemen's pension fund	35,000
World's Fair 4 per cent bonds held by Metropolitan "L" road	100,000

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Supt. Lane Heartily in Favor of the Establishment of Such an Institution.

Supt. Lane is in hearty accord with the proposed establishment of normal classes at the Thomas Hoyne School for the purpose of training young teachers. His annual report contained this suggestion, and the School Management committee has taken the matter up and will recommend the establishment of such a school in its report to the board next week.

"Such a school is badly needed," said Supt. Lane yesterday. "The board hires about 300 new teachers a year. Most of them are graduates of the high schools, and there should be a normal school for them to attend after they have passed their examinations. There are several vacant rooms in the Hoyne School Building that could be used, and, by employing one or two instructors in addition to the special teachers, a creditable training school could be established. It would have an attendance of something like 200 young ladies, who passed the examination and are waiting for assignment. Such a training as they would secure would not only be a great benefit to them, but it would also learn the correct principles of teaching and would be drilled in the very lines and principles of our system. Most of the teachers who receive their training in the Cook County Normal School are used to supply the country schools. They do not apply for positions in the city until they have taught a while in the country. The normal classes at the Hoyne School would be a great thing for our cadets, and I think it is a move in the right direction."

Wants the Work Pushed.

Mayor Harrison's attention was directed yesterday to the fact that the work on the South Halsted street, the Canal street, and the Belmont avenue bridges was far behind. He was asked what he intended to do about the matter. He said: "The delay is a great outrage. I will call the attention of Jones to the matter as soon as he takes hold next week." The Mayor's attention was also called to delinquent contractors. He directed his private secretary to write to Commissioner Kuhns directing that no contracts be entered into until Mr. Jones takes charge.

Fight Over City Physician.

There is a big fight over the position of City Physician. Larry Boyle and other Second Ward patriots favor Dr. J. F. Todd, who was once County Physician. A. W. Green, Bernard Callaghan, and some South-Siders favor Dr. McDonnell, a partner of Dr. Guerin. Strong West Side influences are at work in behalf of Dr. H. S. Warren, who is recommended by Dr. Finger, Dr. St. John, and Dr. Murphy, who is Carter's family physician. Dr. Warren's chances are the best.

Harmony Between the Offices.

It is believed that the unpleasantness between the City Treasurer and the City Controller is ended. The relations between the two chiefs for the last two years have been rather strained, but harmony is likely to be restored. Controller Wetherell says that he thinks he can get along with Mr. Kern. Mr. Kern, on the other hand, says that Mr. Wetherell is a most amiable man. Corporation Counsel Kraus, who entered on his duties yesterday, said that if Mr. Wetherell, as Controller, wants him to proceed with the suit against Kern he will do so.

Municipal Notes.

Corporation Counsel Miller before retiring called the attention of Corporation Counsel Kraus to the viaduct damage cases and Mr. Kraus has promised to give them his immediate attention. They involve damages amounting $1,000,000.

Since last Monday the corridors of the City Hall before Supt. McClaughry's office have been crowded with ex-policemen who were discharged from the city's service months ago for drunkenness and other good reasons. They want to be restored and under the law they cannot be.

It is understood that in order to make sure of their ground the promoters of the Englewood electric will introduce a new ordinance next Monday evening, which will then be referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. It is rumored also that the Midland Rapid Transit ordinance will be reintroduced Monday.

Business Manager Guilford of the School Board yesterday advertised for bids for constructing four school buildings at Nutt avenue and Eighteenth street, Mowry street and Englewood avenue, McAuley avenue and Hirsch street, and Park avenue and West Fiftieth street; also, an addition to the Andersen School. Lincoln avenue and Division street. The bids are to be opened next Monday.

Ethical Society Election.

The trustees of the Society for Ethical Culture dined at the Union League club Wednesday evening and organized for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: Frank B. Tobey, President; Holgor de Roode, Vice-President; Thomas W. Allinson, Recording Secretary; Edward C. Wentworth, Corresponding Secretary; Edward E. Elliott, Treasurer. The appointment of the standing committees was deferred until the next meeting. At the Sunday lectures of Mr. Mangasarian it was decided to hereafter reserve the parquet and dress circle seats in the Grand Opera House for members and contributors until 11:30 o'clock Sunday mornings.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Through Trains from Twelfth Street and Park Row.

Through trains of the Illinois Central railroad now leave from new Central station, located between Twelfth street and Park Row on the Lake Front. Suburban trains will continue to run to and from Randolph street station, making regular stops at new Central station.

If You're Going, Go Then.

A special excursion will leave Chicago for North Galveston, Tex., Wednesday, April 26, 1893, the last of the series. Liberal inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, agent, 301 Titie and Trust Building, Chicago.

The Last Chance This Season.

A special excursion will leave Chicago for North Galveston, Tex., Wednesday, April 26, 1893, the last of the series. Liberal inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, agent, 301 Titie and Trust Building, Chicago.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

POOL BILL RECALLED.

SENATE RECONSIDERS ITS ACTION OF WEDNESDAY.

Berry Agrees to Accept an Amendment to Allow Bookmaking Sixty Days Each Summer on Each Track, and the Measure Goes to Second Reading—Coon, Hunt, and Ferguson Force This Action—Bill Offered to Prohibit Athletic Games Sundays—Senatorial Apportionment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—The pool bills are not dead. When Mr. Berry woke up this morning he realized the extent of his mistake yesterday in not consenting to an amendment to his pool bill. Senators Ferguson, Coon, and Hunt had promised to vote for it if its operation was limited to allow sixty days' racing on each track in the summer months, pools to be sold on the events occurring on said tracks alone. These three men furnished the vote which sent the Berry bill to the Committee on Judiciary yesterday. Senator Berry knew the pool bill was dead unless it could be brought back to the Senate. He knew, moreover, the action of yesterday would not be reversed without the coöperation of Hunt, Ferguson, and Coon.

So, after consulting with a number of his friends, he told this trio if they would unite with him and reconsider the vote by which the bill was sent to committee yesterday he would have the amendment mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday incorporated in the bill when it was read a second time. The proposition was accepted at once and about 11 o'clock this morning the fight began. It was the prettiest, neatest display of parliamentary tactics Springfield has seen in a good many years. While the fight was sharp and bitter none of the Senators indulged in vindictive or spiteful language and it ended as pleasantly as it began.

The first motion to recall the bill from the committee was properly declared out of order because there was a number of bills on special order. No notice of a motion to reconsider had been entered yesterday as the rules of the Senate require. The friends of the pool bill did not have the necessary two-thirds vote to suspend the rules so they had to exhaust the calendar of special orders to arrive at a point where a majority would rule.

Clearing the Track.

Ten or eleven bills were set down for special hearing this morning and the friends of the pool bill began with all speed to get them out of the way. Senators Berry, Allen, Maneeke, Higbee, and Niehaus did this work, while every parliamentary obstacle was thrown in their way by Senators O'Conor, Wells, Mahoney, Campbell, and others. There were so many roll calls that the affair grew monotonous. Numberless motions to adjourn were voted down and the work went wearily along hour after hour. Dinner time came but every man stuck to his desk prepared to fight it out if it took all day.

At 3 o'clock the bill was reached, recalled from committee, and advanced to second reading. Senator Mahoney made a good many speeches on the merits of the various bills set down for hearing on special order. One was a measure increasing the age of consent in woman to 16 years, and of this Mr. Mahoney spoke in terms that would have melted the heart of a stone. But the friends of the pool bill were obdurate and it went over until one day next week. The next was a bill on the question of interest on public money, and again did Joseph raise his voice, this time in the interest of the taxpayers. The interest bill followed the age of consent measure, and at last the result was accomplished.

The pool bill has been taken from the committee and goes to the foot of the calendar of House bills on second reading.

Amendments to Be Made.

Senator Berry and his friends have agreed to amend it with the following provisions:

Sec. 2. The provisions of the act shall not apply to the actual inclosure of fair or race-track associations that are incorporated under the laws of the State during the actual time of the meetings of said association to any pool-selling or book-making upon any race which actually takes place within such inclosure, but upon no other racing or other event; provided, such actual inclosure of the fair or race-track association is located one mile or more from any any actual inclosure of fair or race-track association. Such meetings, however, shall only be held during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October of each year and at no other time of the year, and the number of days upon which such races may be conducted, and pool-selling and book-making allowed, is limited to thirty days for running races and thirty days for trotting and pacing races.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

There is no doubt of the adoption of this amendment if the bill ever gets up before the Senate. If Senator Berry delivers his men as he says he can twenty-nine Senators will vote for this amendment, thus assuring its adoption and passage of the bill. Ferguson, Hunt, and Coon voted with the friends of the bill, giving not only a majority of the Senators present, but a working quorum with which to achieve the result.

The regular order of business in the Senate leads off with Senate bills on second reading. Next comes the order of Senate bills on third reading, then House bills on first reading, and after that House bills on second reading. The Berry bill is at the foot of the order of business last mentioned. It can be reached only in the regular way by the exhaustion of the orders that precede it. The only other method of getting it before the Senate is by a motion to make it a special order for a day. This requires a suspension of the rules or a two-thirds vote of the Senate, a quorum voting. It will be seen, therefore, a fight will necessarily ensue before the bill comes up again. Both sides are on their mettle and watching each other, all the time ready to take any parliamentary advantage that presents itself.

How the Senators Voted.

On the motion to reconsider the action of yesterday the vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Ferguson,	Mussett,
Anderson,	*Ford,*	*Niehaus,*
Aspinwall,	*Higbie,*	*Paisley,*
Bass,	Howell,	*Salomon,*
Berry,	Hunt,	*Seibert,*
Bogardus,	Hunter,	Sheridan,
Chapman,	*Johnson,*	*Theis,*
Coon,	*Leeper,*	*Wall,*
Crawford,	*Maneeke,*	Zearing—28.
Dunlap,		

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Arnold,	*Craig,*	*Mahoney,*
Bacon,	Evans,	*Noonan,*
Barnes,	*Farmer,*	*O'Conor,*
Bartling,	*Green,*	*O'Malley,*
Brandt,	Hamer,	Reavill,
Caldwell,	Humphrey,	*Wells,*
Campbell,	Knopf,	*Wright*—23.
Coppinger,	Letourneau,	

[Summary—Republicans in roman. Democrats in *italics*. Yeas, 28—Republicans, 16; Democrats, 12. Nays, none. Absent or not voting, 23—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 17.]

WILSON'S GREAT PLAN OF REFORM.

He Offers a Bill to Prohibit Athletic Games and Sports Sundays.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Wilson of Ogle has got to the order of first reading in the House a bill which knocks baseball—that is, Sunday baseball—into smithereens. It goes even further and takes a swipe at football. The canny Scotchmen cannot take their "curling stanes" and brooms up to the parks on a November Sunday afternoon and whiz the rocks over the ice, not if Mr. Wilson's bill becomes a law. There won't be any Sunday polo or any lawn tennis done up in flannel if Mr. Wilson's bill becomes a law. Neither will there be any athletic games or sports if Mr. Wilson's bill gets through; no Sunday night sparring matches down at John Long's, between "Bill Bradburn's unknown" and the "Weehawken Chicken." Men and boys won't load express wagons with themselves, beer, balls, bats, and an umpire and go out the Ogden road to the prairie; not if Mr. James P. Wilson can help it. A diversity of opinion exists as to the scope of the bill. Some folks say it prohibits "chinney" and Sunday marbles. The concensus of opinion is to the effect it does not hit kite flying at all because kite flying is not an athletic sport, so Judge Callahan, John Meyer, and Capt. James Henry Farrell declare. Mr. William Burke thinks the Wilson bill would reach and prohibit that great pastime, "forty-five," because that's an athletic sport if properly played. "Every time a man plays a jink he busts the table with his fist," said William, "and that makes it an athletic game." This would injure the Cook County Democratic club, where of a Sunday afternoon Michael McDonald, Miles McFadden, Col. Thomas Jefferson Dolan, and Frank Gallagher play the national game of the "ruling race," to the detriment of the furniture. Its a far-reaching bill, this one of Mr. Wilson's of Ogle, and it will give him trouble. Lucky for him Ogle County is populated with law-abiding, sober, moderate people, who will not countenance polo, or fist fights, or wrestling matches.

ROW OVER SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Bill Ready to Be Reported, but Some Democrats Are Dissatisfied.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—The Senatorial apportionment bill will be reported to the House as soon as it can be gotten into proper shape, the committee having virtually agreed to it. The country districts seem to be satisfactory with the exception of the two represented by Goodall and Fowler. These two left the caucus in a huff this afternoon, declaring they would fight the bill until the end of time unless they got fair treatment. Without the votes of one or both of them the Democrats are powerless to act. There is likely to be a contest over the Seventh District in Chicago. Representative Conway wants his district to be made up as follows:

All the First Ward and the Fifth and Second Wards to Twenty-second street.

Mr. Carmody's idea of a district is as follows:

Half of the south end of the Seventh Ward, and all the Sixth and Twenty-eighth Wards.

The committee declines to give these men what they think they ought to have, and trouble may be the result. The bill will probably get to the House early next week.

ROUTINE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Committee Reports Non-Concurred In and Bills Made Special Orders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—In the House this morning Mr. Miller's bill to provide for the organization of sanitary districts along rivers and streams subject to overflow, was made a special order on second reading for Wednesday next. Dr. Fowler endeavored to have his bill regulating telegraph and telephone rates, which had been adversely reported from the committee, taken from the table and recommitted to the Committee on Corporations. He gave notice that he would to-morrow move to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking this bill from the table and recommitting it to the Corporations committee. The Committee on Canal and River Improvement and Commerce was directed to report the resolution in regard to the survey of the Cache and Kaskarki Rivers by next Tuesday.

Mr. McInarney from the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, reported the "Stringer educational bill" had been properly enrolled and engrossed and he moved to make it a special order on third reading for next Thursday. The Republicans objected, however, and the bill will have to come up in its regular order. Forty or fifty members presented petitions favoring women's suffrage.

Mr. Meyers, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the Carmody anti-pool selling and anti-bookmaking bill, which was passed upon favorably by that committee yesterday. After it had been read a first time, he asked to have it made a special order for next Thursday, which was done despite Nohe's objection.

The House non-concurred in the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, which reported adversely on the bill to abolish the Fish Commission. The bill goes to first reading. The bill making an appropriation of $150,000 for the State Fair was read a first time and made a special order for next Thursday, when the matter of locating the fair will be discussed. The Appropriations committee reported unfavorably on Representative O'Connell's bill making an appropriation of $20,000 for a gymnasium at the Illinois State Normal University, and the author moved to non-concur in the report and place the bill on the order of first reading, which was carried. The deficiency bill appropriating $5,000 to the Live Stock Commission was passed together with the emergency clause.

REPUBLICANS AGREE ON A POLICY.

They Will Not Help the Democrats Practice False Economy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the House met this afternoon in caucus to discuss the policies of the party respecting appropriation bills. It was resolved to make no objections to such appropriations as were fair for the support of the penal, charitable, and educational institutions of the State. The policy of the Republicans will be to see that institutions of this character get the appropriations they need for their maintenance and support. Any attempt on the part of the Democrats to deplete these appropriations from a spirit of false economy will be contested by the Republicans. Political appropriations offered by the Democrats will be opposed or accepted as the Republican steering committee deems advisable.

Confesses a Forgery.

Mary Hallerman, employed as a domestic at No. 372 La Salle avenue, was arrested yesterday for a forgery which she confessed. The prisoner has been in the habit of visiting Mary O'Hern, No. 241 Rush street, and several days ago she managed to abstract Miss O'Hern's bank book from a drawer. There was $50 on deposit with the Hibernian Banking Association, which was secured on three forged checks for $7, $13, and $30 respectively. The woman is locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

Identifies Her Husband's Murderers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—[Special.]—The widow of Druggist Eyster, who was shot in his store Saturday night, went to the jail and positively identified John Parker and Ed McAfee, the two negro toughs, as the men who did the shooting. The men created a scene, not caring to be taken before Mrs. Eyster, and when identified made an attempt to get at her, but were held back by officers and crowded into a cell.

Grown Rapidly

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

have grown rapidly in popular favor, as it is known that they are produced by extraction from the fruit, not made up with chemical poisons. They are natural flavors, obtained by a new process, which gives the most delicate and grateful taste. Dr. Price's Flavorings can be conscientiously commended as being just as represented, perfection in every possible respect. One trial proves their excellence.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Clothing Departments,
3rd Floor—Accessible by all elevators and stairways.

Men's Fashionable Attire.

"Overcoats for Spring."
"Suits for Spring."
"Trousers for Spring."

We display every Garment that has been adopted, as good form, in the Great Fashion centres. We mention, as being among the choicest novelties:

"The new double breasted Frock in Oxford Llama Cheviots.
"The new Chesterfield Cutaway in soft black Hopsack Cheviots."

In material, finish and style, they are faultless—*complete lines displayed to-day.*

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL CARR, Manager

For account of Fire Underwriters, at Public Auction TODAY AT 10 A. M.,
In main salesroom, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
Continuation Sale of Stock of

FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing,
Inventoried Value $150,000.00.

Consisting principally of
$80,000 worth of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING of all Kinds, including a fine line of Silk Coats and Vests, White Vests, etc., and
$70,000 worth of OVERCOATS manufactured expressly for this coming Fall Trade.

The condition of this stock is so fine, that we feel sure it will be worth your while to attend this sale. The kind of goods this firm manufactures needs no comment, as their reputation speaks for itself, and this stock is the finest ever sold at public auction in Chicago, both in condition and quality.
Goods now on exhibition.
SAMUEL CARR, MANAGER.
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE
AT OUR ROOMS,
TOMORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 22,
At 2 O'CLOCK P. M., of
HIGH-GRADE SAFETY
BICYCLES,
—IN—
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' AND GIRLS'
Cushion and Pneumatic Tire Wheels
OF STANDARD MAKES.

This is the largest consignment of high-grade standard wheels ever offered in Chicago by auction. They are now on view. Inspection invited. Every wheel will be sold positively without any limit or reserve.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Regular Auction Sale.
Big line Carpets, Folding Beds, Chamber Sets, Parlor Furniture, and General Household Goods.

BICYCLE SALE
Tomorrow (Saturday), April 22,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At Our Stores, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.,
We Sell a Number High-Grade Wheels
With positive instructions to close out all Wheels left on our hands, including a number of Rumberts, Fletcher, Electric, and various other makes, with pneumatic and cushion tires.
Do not miss this chance if you are expecting to buy a first-class wheel.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock
We Sell at
Cor. Market and Michigan-sts.,
The Contents of the
"BOWEN HOUSE,"
65 Rooms.
Chamber Sets, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Safe, Clocks, Parlor Suits, etc., etc.
Sale peremptory.
ELBON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

MOTHS FURS Stored, Insured and Repaired.
Absolute Security.
Moderate Charges
Leave or send order and we will call for goods and deliver policy without delay.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
The Reliable Furriers,
156 STATE STREET.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

Our "8 Carloads of Books"
HAVE BEEN TOWN-TOPICS FOR A WEEK

All that remained of the once-powerful Book Trust. Our $40,000 purchase excited the wonder of the Book Trade, and our prices excited the book-buyers of Chicago.

OUR GREAT BOOK SALE
HAS BEEN SO POPULAR THAT THERE'S
ONLY 2 CARLOADS—
20 TONS—
40,000 POUNDS—
53,000 VOLUMES—
OF BOOKS REMAINING UNSOLD!

If you wish all the standard and popular books at about white-paper price attend the remaining days of this remarkable book sale.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

Ladies' Spring Shoes.
STRIKING VALUES FOR
Friday and Saturday.
—IN MAIN DEPARTMENT—
—ON THE SECOND FLOOR—
—NEW AND STYLISH STOCK.

HAND-MADE BOOTS—extra fine Imperial Kid—laced or buttoned—patent tips	$4.00
HAND-MADE BOOTS—cloth or kid tops—patent tips—turns or extension soles—very fine	$3.00
STYLISH BOOTS—laced or buttoned—cloth tops—patent tips	$2.50
HAND-TURN—Chocolate Blucher Boots—Latest	$3.00
VERY FINE—Russet, Tan, or Chocolate—Laced Oxfords	$2.00
IMPERIAL KID—Blucher Oxfords—patent tips—Fine	$2.00
MISSES' BOOTS—Spring heel—Chocolate—Goat	$1.50
CHILDREN'S BOOTS—Chocolate Goat—spring heel	$1.25

—ON SECOND FLOOR—THREE ELEVATORS

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

You know our clothing for boys—if you know THE BEST. It is perfect in every detail,—strong where others are weak. The styles are exclusively our own, *to be found nowhere else;* the workmanship is Smith, Gray & Company's—beyond criticism.

Special Sale of Boys' Clothing.

500 Two-Piece Suits, worth $10.00 $7.50
500 Two-Piece Suits, worth $12.00 $8.50

For Young Men's wear we have the newest colorings in Foreign and Domestic fabrics, Double-Breasted Sack Suits, Cutaway Suits, Spring Overcoats, and extra Trousers. We advise an early selection before the assortment is broken.

Special Sale of Girl's Outer Garments.

Children's Reefers in Navy Blue, with Butterfly Cape, trimmed with black braid, sizes 4 to 14, all sizes	$3.75
Children's Reefers in Mixed Cheviots, sizes 4 to 14, all sizes	$5.00
Children's Reefers, strap back, trimmed with braid, colors navy blue and tan, sizes 4 to 14	$3.50
Misses' Broadcloth Butterfly Cape Jackets, sizes 12 to 16	$10.00

FURNITURE
Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
Wirts & Scholle,
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

DESKS
A. H. REVELL & CO.,
WABASH-AV. and ADAMS-ST.

RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY CURED OR PAY.
Pinnacle Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. NATIONAL BANK.
We refer you to 2000 patients.
No Operation. No Detention from Business.
Written guarantee to absolutely cure any case of Rupture of either sex without use of knife or syringe, no matter of how long standing. Pamphlet Free. Send for Circulars.
THE O. E. MILLER CO.
1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
A few families for two months or more will be accommodated at reduced rates. Rooms in cottages. JAS. L. & GEO. A. [illegible]
Room 510—167 [illegible]

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

SANTA FE WITHDRAWS

ONE ROAD LEAVES THE WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

Indications That No Agreement on World's Fair Rates Will Be Reached and That the Organization May Collapse—Intention to Make War Disclaimed—The Burlington Refuses to Sign a Majority Schedule—The Remarkable Increase in Tonnage of the Missouri River Lines.

The Western passenger situation is getting from bad to worse. Not only does it not look as if an agreement on World's Fair rates can be adopted by the lines East and West of the Missouri River, but the indications now are that the Western Passenger Association between Chicago and the Missouri River will collapse. The upshot of yesterday's meeting was that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé gave notice of withdrawal from the Western Passenger Association. The committee of lines west of the Missouri River appointed at Wednesday's meeting made a report yesterday morning and submitted a majority and minority report. The majority report, signed by all lines except the Burlington, was as follows:

That commencing May 1, 1893, California and Missouri River rates for nine months' round trip tickets of $80 in both directions be restored generally and for basing purposes; that during the period April 25 to Oct. 31, 1893, the following round trip rates shall apply: Between Utah common points and Missouri River, $60; between Colorado common ponts and Missouri River, $50. Tickets to bear final limit Nov. 15, 1893. Above rates to be used for selling and basing purposes. Colorado and Utah tickets to be good only for continuous passage in each direction. That one way, closely limited continuous trip first-class signatory personal descriptive tickets be placed on sale at the following figures, from May 1 next to Oct. 1 next:

Between California common points and Chicago	$60
Between California common points and St. Louis	56
Between California common points and Missouri River	50
Between Utah common points and Chicago	43
Between Utah common points and St. Louis	39
Between Utah common points and Missouri River	33
Between Colorado common points and Chicago	25
Between Colorado common points and St. Louis	21
Between Colorado common points and Missouri River	15
Between California common points and Denver	40
Between San Francisco and Ogden	25
Between Utah common points and Colorado points	20

The minority report, signed by General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Burlington, disagreed on the ground that he does not consider the above rates high enough and that the low rates recommended would in his opinion not secure any additional traffic. A motion to adopt the majority report was defeated. No motion was made to adopt the minority report, but instead of that a motion was made that on account of failures to reach an agreement and the probability that the whole matter would have to be postponed for the present, the date on which the revised agreement should have gone in effect (April 20) be postponed for the time being, which was adopted. Subsequently a motion was made to adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman, and before a vote on that proposition was taken the Santa Fé made a statement to the effect that it did not think the Denver and Rio Grande's assent was necessary to the adoption of an agreement. Colorado local traffic must be exempted and that as the trouble in Colorado is local the association has no business with it. The Santa Fé, Mr. White said, was willing to go ahead without the Denver and Rio Grande and carry out the agreement in good faith. He also referred to his company's willingness to accede to any rates east of the river which the roads carrying a large local traffic desired, provided these lines would assist in maintaining rates west of the river. In order to be in a position to protect itself east as well as west of the river the Santa Fé gave formal notice of withdrawal from the Western Passenger Association.

Southwestern Traffic Manager White of the Santa Fé submitted to Chairman Caldwell a long communication setting forth the reasons for his company's action.

In conclusion Mr. White states that the Atchison company withdraws from the Western Passenger Association not with any intention of making war upon its competitors, but solely that it may be free to protect its revenues in such way as shall seem best. The records will show that the Atchison company has uniformly acted in a conservative manner and has adopted radical measures only when forced to do so in self-protection. It will continue, although outside of the association, to act in a conservative manner and, if possible, even more conservatively than it did when a member, except when forced to take measures to meet unjust competition by reason of the fact that it will be individually responsible for its acts.

CHICAGO-MISSOURI RIVER TRAFFIC.

Remarkable Increase in Tonnage and Revenue in Sixteen Years.

In a lengthy communication to the general managers of the roads in the Western Freight Association, Chairman Midgley refers to the remarkable increase in tonnage and revenue of the associated Missouri River lines during the sixteen years which have elapsed since the organization of the Southwestern Railway Association. It is true, he says, a number of railroads that share in the traffic have more than doubled during the intervening years, but as the tonnage and revenue have at the same time quadrupled, each of the roads that constituted the association in 1876 carry more tonnage now than either of them did during the years prior to 1888. From statistics kept in Chairman Midgley's office it appears that in 1878 the total tonnage carried East and West was 1,052,073 tons, while last year to and from the same territory there were carried 4,736,163 tons. Prior to 1880, and for years afterwards, the first-class rates were on the basis of 85 cents and 90 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to the Missouri River, while east bound the cattle rates were $67.50 per car for smaller cars than are now used, and the wheat rate averaged from 25 to 27½ cents per 100 pounds, at no time falling below 25 cents; the rate on corn and other coarse grain was kept within 5 cents of the wheat rate.

The greatest decline has been in the rate per ton per mile on the east bound tonnage, and for the reasons above stated. In 1887 the average east bound rate was $4.68 per ton carried, while last year it was only $2.83. In the earlier years there were few divisions on the east-bound traffic. All tonnage stopped at the Missouri River and paid local rates thence to St. Louis or Chicago. The subsequent reductions would not be so alarming had the roads not resorted to the pernicious practice of carrying grain and other traffic from Missouri River points at the balance of the through rates after allowing roads west of the river their local rates. The other striking decrease in rate is for the transportation of lumber. The records show that in 1877 the rate from Chicago to Kansas City on lumber was 27 cents per 100 pounds, although the difference then maintained between the rates from this city and the one charged from Hannibal was equally startling. A difference of 14 cents was not then an unusual one, and it was not reduced below 12 cents until the arbitration by lumber dealers, based approximately on the cost of placing lumber on board the cars at Chicago, St. Louis, Hannibal, and other Mississippi River points. No less noticeable than the increase in rate is the decline in the movement of white pine lumber to Missouri River points as compared with the earlier years of the association. For example, in 1881 there were 420,530 tons carried to the Southwest and in 1884 the movement approximated 600,000 tons, whereas last year it was less than 212,000 tons. Chicago has ceased to be a distributing point for lumber to the Southwest. The comparatively small movement that is carried originates in Wisconsin and Minnesota and is forwarded via the Northern lines, while a considerable portion continues to go from the Rock Island district and other Mississippi River groups. The main cause for the decrease is found in the encroachments of the southern pine. The construction of roads through the Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Missouri into Kansas has furnished outlets for the yellow pine until it has, to a great extent, displaced the Northern commodity. The decrease in the west-bound rate per ton carried is not so marked as in the case of east-bound, for the reason that in the earlier years of the association the railroads were afflicted with numerous special contracts.

The readjustment of rates throughout the country that ensued upon the adoption of the inter-State commerce law, and the disposition manifested to make the rates the same in both directions, resulted in a reduction in the tariff between Chicago and Missouri River points to the basis of 75 cents first class at which figure it has since remained. Last year the gross revenue from the tonnage carried by the association roads to and from Southwestern Missouri River points was $15,155,993. As the total earnings received during the year 1877 fell short of $4,000,000, it would thus appear that the revenue in 1892 compared with that of 1877 has quadrupled.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the following occasions: Semi-annual convention Baptist Young People of Illinois, Du Quoin, Ill., April 20 and 21, fare and one-third from Western Passenger and Central Traffic Association points; annual meeting Masonic Grand Bodies, St. Louis, Mo., April 25 to 27, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; I. O. O. F. anniversary celebration, Morrison, Ill., April 26, fare and one-third from points in the 3 counties of Stephenson, Ogle, Carroll, Lee, and Whiteside; semi-annual meeting Northern Illinois Teachers' Association, Freeport, Ill., April 28 and 29, fare and one-third from points in Illinois north of an east and west line through Peoria; annual convention Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Neb., May 9 to 11, fare and one-third from association points; State Sabbath-School convention, Quincy, Ill., May 16 to 18, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; annual meeting United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn., June 7 to 15, fare and one-third from association points.

Senator Cullom Challenged.

In the issue of the *Railway Age* this week Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association publishes an open letter in reply to Senator Cullom's article on the inter-State commerce act, in which he challenges the Senator to a public discussion or joint debate either before the World's Railway Congress, which convenes in Chicago June 19, 1893, or before the Chicago University. In his letter Mr. Blanchard criticises Mr. Cullom's article as well as his public record, and especially attacks the Senator's action as a member of the Senate committee, which last winter by a majority of one, reported adversely the bill amending the inter-State commerce act so as to permit railway companies to form pools subject to the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Baltimore and Ohio Dividend.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has submitted to the directors a statement of the earnings and expenses of the property for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1892, showing the net results to be in excess of the usual dividend of 2½ per cent, after paying $403,591 for the retirement of car trusts and other bonded debt, and appropriations to the sinking fund, and without including nearly $500,000 of dividends received from securities during the period. The board unanimously adopted a resolution declaring a dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1892. The board also declared a dividend of 5 per cent on the stock of the Washington branch for the six months ended March 31, 1893.

New Texas Tariff Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—[Special.]—The traffic managers of the Southwestern lines this afternoon suspended the action taken yesterday reducing the tariff to Texas points until they can secure further advices. They contend that the reductions made by the Louisville and Cincinnati lines are illegal and furthermore have not been sanctioned by the Southern Pacific. Another meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon and if their contention is borne out by the expected information the notice promulgated yesterday will be withdrawn.

Gone in Hands of a Receiver.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 20.—The Lady Ensley Coal, Iron, and Railroad company went into the hands of a receiver yesterday on the petition of unsecured creditors. W. K. Ransburg of Birmingham was appointed receiver. The property consists of the Horace Creek coal mines, several hundred coke ovens at Jasper, the Ensley furnace, and two-thirds interest in the Lady Ensley furnace at Sheffield, iron ore mines at Russellville, and 17,000 acres of unimproved lands in Franklin County.

Changes on the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—[Special.]—It is reported that A. L. Mohler, General Manager of the Great Northern railway, is to be made Second Vice-President of the road, and that his successor as General Manager will be C. S. Shields, now Superintendent of the Western Division at Spokane, Wash.

ALLEGED SECRETS OF THE A. P. A.

Form of Oath It Is Said Candidates for Membership Must Subscribe To.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—[Special.]—Some alleged inside history of the anti-Catholic secret organization, the "A. P. A." or American Protective Association, is published here. The article gives the purpose of the order, its solemn oaths, and all that part of the ritual concerning initiation, together with a list of the officers and symbols of the society. Recently a State Council was organized at Lafayette. It is asserted on Catholic authority that there are 8,000 members of the order in Indiana, and their actions are known at all times to the Catholics. Following is the alleged declaration of principles:

I hereby declare that I am a firm believer in a deity. I am not a member of the Roman Catholic Church nor is my family connected with Roman Catholicism; that in my opinion no Roman Catholic should be allowed any part or parcel in the control or occupy any position in our public schools. On the contrary, I realize that the institutions of our country are in danger from the machinations of the Church of Rome. I believe that only by the removal of Roman Catholics from offices of trust can justice, right, and true American sentiment be fully subserved; and that by the concerted and continued efforts of the lovers of American liberty only can such results be consummated and continued. I pledge myself to defend the Government of the United States against invasion, disorder, treason, rebellion either by ecclesiastical, local, or foreign foe, and against the usurpation of temporal or spiritual power whereby men become slaves to party or to the Roman Church. I am willing to bind myself by a vow sacred and inviolable.

When the candidate presents himself for membership he is taken in hand by the Sergeant-at-Arms and must take five oaths, pledging his life to the objects of the society. The last oath before the blindfold is removed from his eyes is quoted thus:

I do most solemnly promise and swear that I will not allow any one a member of the Roman Catholic Church to become a member of this order knowing him to be such; that I will use my influence to promote the interests of all Protestants everywhere in the world; that I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if I can procure the services of a Protestant; that I will not aid in maintaining or building by my resources any Roman Catholic Church or institute of its sect or creed whatsoever, but will do all in my power to retard and break down the power of the Pope; that I will not enter into controversy with any Roman Catholics to strike or create a disturbance whereby the Roman Catholic employés may undermine or substitute the Protestant; that in all grievances I will seek only Protestants and counsel with them to the exclusion of all Roman Catholics, and will not make known to them anything of any nature matured at such conference; that I will not countenance the nomination in any caucus or convention of a Roman Catholic for any office in the gift of the American people, and that I will not vote for nor council others to vote for any Roman Catholic; that I will endeavor at all times to place the political positions of this government in the hands of Protestants.

In the last oath the initiate denounces "Roman Catholicism, priests, emissaries, and the diabolical work of the Roman Catholic Church." The unwritten work of the A. P. A. is simple, consisting of a hailing sign, password, and grip. The password is changed every three months.

Customs Inspector Arrested for Smuggling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—Thomas H Douglass, Customs Inspector, was caught in the act of smuggling opium ashore from the steamer China. He was placed on guard on the China and attempted to take 220 tons of opium ashore in a small boat. His bail was fixed at $5,000.

Confesses to Poisoning Her Husband.

MADISONVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—Mrs. David Burton and Noah Trout are in jail charged with the murder of Mrs. Burton's husband. The woman has confessed to giving her husband two successive doses of rat poison at the instigation of Trout in order to get rid of him, succeeding at the last.

Carter's Little Liver Pills Are

Exceedingly small and sugar-coated. One is a dose.

MAY CAUSE DIVISION.

RIVALRY BETWEEN VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER GROWS STRONGER.

Appropriation for Improvements at Esquimalt May Finally Lead to the Political Separation of the Island from the Mainland, Says J. McCrery—No Fear of Trouble Between the United States and Turkey—Hadji Tahar Tells of Peculiar Features of Life in Damara.

"During the last five years a strong rivalry has existed between the people of Vancouver Island and residents on the mainland in British Columbia," said J. McCrery of Vancouver at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "In early days when the Caribou mining excitement brought thousands of people to British Columbia the natural port of entry was Victoria, on the islands, and the town became the most important point in the province. As the mainland was developed new towns sprung up and a strife for supremacy began, terminating in an open fight to secure the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. The company settled the matter by ignoring Victoria completely and building Vancouver, which has grown to be a powerful rival of the island city. Every advantage was given to the new town by the Canadian Pacific people and the China steamships gave Victoria the go-by. Retaliation began and Victoria made a vigorous protest to the Dominion Government, receiving as consolation the reply that by having the Parliament buildings and Esquimalt navy-yard Vancouver Island must give way to the city on the mainland. The recent appropriation of $70,000 by the Dominion Government for improvements at Esquimalt has started a blaze of indignation on the mainland which will no doubt end in the political separation of Vancouver Island from the mainland."

Osman Paleri is a native of Turkey, but his taste for turbans and baggy trousers has become vitiated so far that he has descended to plain American tailor-made clothes and russet shoes. Mr. Paleri has a good English education and converses freely upon topics of international importance.

"There is not the slightest danger of the United States having trouble with Turkey," said he at the Great Northern yesterday. "The Sultan has too many irons in the fire at home to keep Russia and other countries from destroying him, and he will grant whatever this country asks in reparation for the recent attacks upon American students in Eastern Turkey. I have been asked many times if a representation of the Sultan's harem will be exhibited at the World's Fair. A correct reproduction of the harem, as it really is, could not be made, as no person aside from the Sultan and the inmates have a knowledge of the interior construction or the life of the inmates. Possibly a display will be given sufficient for visitors to form some idea of the Oriental luxury which costs the Sultan $15,000,000 a year."

"Few Americans are familiar with the native life in Africa or understand the peculiar beliefs of different tribes in the interior," said Hadji Sahar of Morocco at the Palmer yesterday. "Among the natives now at the Algerian village are two members of the Damaras tribes inhabiting the Swakoy River districts in Central Africa. The Damaras may be properly termed the red men of Africa, resembling the North American Indians physically aside from the straight hair of the Indian. We tried to secure a Damaras woman, but the King would not allow one to leave the country. These women are smaller than the men, though well formed, being dark brown in color naturally, but as they object to washing themselves and grease their skins they become a light copper-color. Living close to the equator little attention is given to clothing aside from decoration. Marriage among the Damaras is a commercial transaction, as it is in many sections of Africa, the price for a wife varying according to the rank. Bonsa is the matrimonial market. Three oxen will purchase an ordinary wife, but some women bring a dozen. The Damaras warriors have prodigious appetites and will eat until exhausted, their food being jerked meat cut in strips sometimes ten feet long. The whole strip is thrown into a fire when they are hungry, warmed through, and then swallowed from end to end without regard to mastication. Damaras is a well organized government, so far as a native government goes, and is controlled by a king."

A. P. Sargeant, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday and left for Los Angeles last night. Mr. Sargeant's visit to California is due to some difficulty in connection with the employés of a terminal railroad company in the city mentioned.

Palmer House—A. Y. Hubbell, Cincinnati; C. W. Green, Salt Lake; L. E. Baker, Fort Collins, Colo.; G. W. Coleman, Boston; L. W. Adams, Boston; L. O. Leonard, Anaconda; J. B. Connor, Louisville; J. W. Wooley and wife, New York; C. H. Kent, Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Reeves, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mason Gugg, Kansas City; A. E. Lang, Toledo.

Sherman—C. W. Rand and wife, Burlington, Ia.; P. J. Richason, Frank Hart, Detroit; H. A. Pierce and wife, Rib City, Col.; Mrs. Parks, London, Ont.; E. H. Skinner, Birmingham, Ala.; J. I. Smith, St. Paul; P. Doboisiaire, Montreal, Que.; H. T. Duff, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. E. Triebel, Florence, Italy.

Grand Pacific—R. M. Tansey, St. Louis; H. T. Whitney and wife, Seattle; Proctor Patterson, Cleveland; R. R. Snyder, New York; A. A. Mitchin, St. Louis; Mrs. G. H. Maynard, Boston; K. W. Brown, Duluth; R. H. Rice, Fremont O.; T. T. Norris, Bay City; R. P. Morgan, Dwight.

Tremont—W. Bianche, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. L. Lonfest, Rio de Janeiro; New York: Mrs. Hooper, C. P. Adams, A. M. Bent, and S. G. Young, Boston, Mass.; D. Hemingray, Louisville, Ky.; P. T. Birchord, Norfolk, Neb.; G. Green, St. Louis, Mo.

The Lexington—E. Johnson, Waterloo, Ia.; E. A. Holcomb, Mrs. Holcomb, Concord, N. H.; George Hallstead, Hallstead, Pa.; C. Goodwin, New York; C. H. Addison, Mrs. Addison, Miss Addison, St. Paul; G. S. Rice Jr., Mrs. Rice, Boston.

Auditorium—S. C. Dows, Iowa; J. H. Keyes, Terre Haute; J. T. Katter, Philadelphia; J. F. Van Dorem, New York; B. W. Arnold, Albany; A. M. Stafford, Cleveland; C. W. Benedict, St. Louis; M. C. Northrup, Kansas.

Great Northern—L. P. Marsh, Denver; C. H. Stevens, Boston; E. N. Briggs, Saginaw; A. W. Kimball, Milwaukee; H. E. Cushman, New Bedford; E. H. Miller, Joliet; R. S. Dodge, Sparta, Wis.; G. W. Schofield, San Francisco.

Victoria—F. A. Drew, St. Louis; W. B. Bull, Quincy; Mrs. T. D. Stout, Dubuque; C. H. Rockwell, Cleveland; F. S. Davis, St. Louis; H. H. Smith, Jackson, Mich.; W. T. Harvey, Baltimore.

Leland—Sam Johnson, Beaver Falls; C. W. Smith, Indianapolis; E. G. Sherwood, Memphis; E. W. Dodd, New York; F. A. Small, Texas.

Wellington—T. R. MacClure, Lansing; C. W. Black, Grand Rapids; J. Marvin, Alleghany; J. R. Bingham, New York.

The Metropole—M. N. Arizaga, Guayaquil; Miss M. Jenkins, Miss C. Clayton, Cincinnati; J. Mora, New York.

Richelieu—T. S. Jerome, Detroit; C. C. Nichols, Atlanta.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The damage by the fire in the building Nos. 94 and 96 South Water street is estimated by the underwriters at about 30 per cent. The loss to the contents is nearly total, The insurance was on building, contents, and rents. Following is the list:

On building owned by E. Frankenthal, $10,000.	
L. & L. & G.	$ 5,000
Phoenix, Eng.	2,500
H. J. Trumbull, on contents, $15,000.	
Imperial	$ 4,000
London Assurance	3,000
Germania, La.	3,000
Parliament & Export, contents, $23,650.	
L. & L. & G.	6,150
Commercial Union	10,000
Guardian	$ 5,000
Springfield	2,500
Security, Conn.	2,500

Insurance on rents: Niagara, $3,750. E. Goodale & Son, contents, United Firemen's, $500.

Chicago underwriters are trying to arrange matters pertaining to the Cook County business. A special meeting of the association was called yesterday expressly to discuss the matter and particularly to consider a plan that has been submitted for the management of the territory outside the association's limits. The plan which finds most favor, it is understood, proposes another compact for Cook County, only one that shall have better rules and the power to enforce them. The association, it is understood, is averse to taking the management of all of Cook County, preferring to exercise control only within its old limits and allow a committee to take charge of the rest of Cook County. No conclusion was reached.

Rates on all classes of World's Fair exhibits are reported to be advancing steadily. Local agents report that this increase averages as much as 1 per cent a day, and it is said so great is the demand that there is every prospect the rate will continue to increase until the Fair opens. So rapidly do the rates change that agents in making a rate say the figures will hold no more than twenty-four hours.

Several scattered lines on World's Fair exhibits were offered on La Salle street yesterday. A line on machinery for the Machinery Hall annex was offered. A small line was written on paintings in the Art Gallery at 2½ per cent for the time. Another line was placed on exhibits for the Agricultural Building at 7 per cent for the time.

Kemp & Harvey is the name of a new local insurance firm which yesterday opened its doors in the Woman's Temple Building. The members are A. C. Kemp and R. D. Harvey.

The East Indian exhibit was being placed yesterday among the local agents at 2¼ per cent for the time. The line has been increased from $50,000 to $75,000.

The Great Eastern, one of the World's Fair hotels, was being placed yesterday at 5 per cent on the sliding scale. The line wanted is $75,000.

Insurance on the exhibit of air compressing machinery for the Mining Building was offered yesterday at 6 per cent for the time.

R. S. Critchell & Co. yesterday placed a $98,000 line on grain in the St. Paul elevator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—The House Committee on Insurance today recommended for passage Representative Kent's bill which provides that persons may procure insurance policies on their property from non-resident companies when resident companies refuse to take all the risk offered. The committee also reported favorably Donnelly's insurance bill and reported with favorable recommendation a substitute which provided for standard and valued policies, a bill which is similar to the Wisconsin law regarding insurance companies.

Inquest Held Over a Natural Death.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—[Special.]—W. W. Lucas, who was formerly a sleeping car conductor, died suddenly at No. 61 North Pryor street at 2 o'clock this morning. The circumstances surrounding his death led the Coroner to believe an inquest necessary. A verdict was rendered attributing the death to consumption. Lucas's father also lives in Chicago, and was telegraphed the news of his son's death this morning.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 20.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State to the following new organizations:

The Rock Castle Coal, Coke, and Timber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,250,000; for mining coal, drilling oil wells, cutting timber, and making coke; incorporators, Arthur C. Conway, Frank Marmon, and A. E. Cullingworth.

The Illinois Metallic Bed Slide Leather company, limited, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to deal in hides and manufacture leather; incorporators, James H. Wheeler, H. C. Foster, and W. J. Buckingham.

The Inter-State Brick and Tile company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the manufacture of building materials; incorporators, Harvey A. Griswold, George A. Taylor, and George Shone.

United States Bottlers' Supply company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for dealing in soda, tablets, and capsules; incorporators, John M. Levis, Randall H. Burns, and George W. Underwood.

The Centrifugal Metal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for dealing in and operating mining machinery and for working mines, deposits, and claims in Illinois and elsewhere; incorporators, F. B. Smith, Lewis C. Straight, and Thomas H. Joyce.

Urown Cemetery association, at Pinckneyville; capital stock, $1,000; to establish and maintain a cemetery; incorporators, W. S. D. Smith, Allen Osburn, and Elmer G. Smith.

The Cycle Supply company, at Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; for the manufacture of supplies and sporting goods; incorporators, Olin D. Forgotson, Michael M. Keller, and E. C. Patterson.

The Columbian Postal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of machines and for a general advertising business; incorporators, Frank Hamlin, John F. Holland, and Lockwood Honore.

The Hermudes Paving company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for laying pavements and for general contracting and engineering; incorporators, James R. Van Cleave, Charles A. Wright, and William W. Gurley.

The Chicago Typewriter company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; for the manufacture of typewriters and supplies; incorporators, William P. Cooper, Edward S. Thorpe, and Morton A. Reweld.

The Fawett Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for publishing music and to deal in musical merchandise; incorporators, Raphael Fassett, G. E. Jones, and Frank A. Moore.

North shore Sand and Gravel company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for dealing in building materials; incorporators, Gardner G. Willard, William W. Evans, and Andrew Hanscland.

The First Ward Democratic Harrison Democratic club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for political purposes; incorporators, William Brakel, Arthur R. Reynolds, Solomon Van Fraeiger, Edward Cullen, Charles H. Eblebracht, Louis Spiegel, and John Cavery.

Illinois Conference of Charities and Correction, at Chicago; without capital stock; for the promotion of the common interests of the charitable, correctional, and philanthropic institutions of the State; incorporators, John Vlecher, Joseph Wertrant, C. H. S. Sixon, R. Tuthill, and Charles M. Fay.

The Chicago Fireplace company filed a certificate to increase its capital stock from $18,000 to $40,000.

The Chicago Folding Box company has certified to the increase of its capital stock to $25,000.

The Crown Coal company at Belleville certified to the increase of its capital stock to $200,000, and the change of its name to the Crown Coal and Tow company.

The William G. Sherrer & Co. at Chicago certified to their change of name to Sherrer Bros. and to the increase of capital stock to $40,000.

The St. Jacob's F. M. S. A. Elevator company at St. Jacob increased its capital to $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, April 20, 1893:

Buckingham-pl., 189 ft e of N. Halsted-st., s f, 32x132½ ft, April 17 (W. J. Haerther to C. O. McCormick) ..... $ 2,880

Buckingham-pl., 157 ft e of N. Halsted-st., s f, 32x134½ ft, March 27 (same to T. H. McCormick) 2,880

Buckingham-pl., 125 ft e of N. Halsted-st., s f, 32x131.23 ft, March 4 (same to W. James) 2,880

Buckingham-pl., 275 ft e of N. Halsted-st., s f, 32x136½ ft, March 20 (same to F. H. Rorocde) 2,880

Arlington-pl., 175 ft e of N. Clinton-st., s f, 25x125 ft, March 23 (J. B. Lindgren to E. Mueller) 4,100

Tracy-av., 25 ft e of School-st., s f, 26x150, March 8 (S. R. Loewenthal to E. F. Bradley) 2,500

W. North-av., 75 ft w of Basil, s f, 50x125, April 19 (J. C. Green to E. Bansch) 3,200

Eckhart-st., 275 ft n of Cornelia, e f, 25x124½ ft, April 19 (E. Mueller to F. Mueller) 3,600

Jeffrey-av., 148½ ft s of 90th-st., w f, 50x120, April 18 (W. Bodenwandt to J. Dreyling) 1,500

Sangamon-st., 125 ft n of 60th, 25x124¾ ft, April 4 (C. Green to E. Anderson) 1,400

Thompson-pl., 75 ft e of Garden, e f, 125x125½ ft, April 19 (F. L. Sherman to M. H. Squire).

State-st., n w cor Seventy-fifth-st, s f, 125x125 ft, March 28 (Horst to C. B. Eggleston).

Kimball-av., 189 ft s of Cortlandt-st., w f, 54x177 ft, March 11 (L. D. Shuman to L. O. Meek) 1,400

Kimball-av., 243 ft s of Cortlandt-st., w f, 81x177 ft, March 11 (same to R. Beckwith) 2,100

Boscoe-st., 248 ft e of Robey, s f, 25x124 ft, April 8 (S. E. Gross to C. S. Frobst) 3,500

Addison-st., 313½ ft w of W. 41st, s f, 50x121 ft, April 4 (J. M. Fulton to J. A. Gaynor) 1,700

Moltke-st., 275 ft e of N. Wasbtenaw-av., s f, 25x125 ft, April 19 (G. H. Bradshaw to G. S. Bender) 1,300

Orchard-st., 190 ft s of Garfield-av., w f, 25x124 ft, March 23 (S. Sagner to H. Shaw) 4,000

Shaw-av., 300 ft n of W. Polk-st., w f, 50x106 ft, March 14 (T. S. Denison to N. Carroll) 16,000

Cobleneta-st., 260 ft e of N. Hoyne-av., s f, 24x100 ft, April 18 (J. Rathke to F. Lieske) 1,475

Clark-st., n e cor 22d, 50x133 ft to Butterfield, March 7 (M. Kemmerling to N. Nathan) 10,250

Oakley-av., 108 ft s of Marvin st., e f, 27x104 ft, April 19 (A. Dreyer to K. E. Frank) 2,000

24th-st., 50 ft w of Portland-av., s f, 25x125 ft, April 19 (S. Burckhard to P. Laut) 2,800

W. 12th-st., s e cor Ashland-av., s f, 48x124 ft, April 17 (J. J. Fitzgibbon to P. J. Fitzgibbon) 5,000

Morgan-st., 172 ft s of 86th, w f, 25x124¾ ft, Nov. 16, 1892 (M. Frink to A. Fairbanks) 2,800

Euclid-st., 24 ft e of 70th, e f, 25x125 ft, April 19 (F. M. Beck to E. N. Hyde) 4,700

Yale-st., 125 ft e of 64th, w f, 40x126 ft, April 18 (H. Merchant to E. M. Edgerton) 4,700

Wolcott-st., 42 ft n of Wilson-av., e f, 50x152½ ft, March 24 (N. M. Donel to T. B. Reed et al) 6,900

Warren-av., 191 4-10 ft w of S. Kedzie, s f, 50x124¾ ft, March 13 (G. L. Otis to A. D. Macomb) 7,500

The premises No. 428 42d-pl., April 19 (G. F. Randall to E. L. Wallwork) 4,545

54th-st., n e cor Ridgeway-av., s f, 48x124 ft, with 200x126 ft on Ridgeway-av., w f, 140 ft n of 54th-st., March 24 (W. J. Canfield to C. R. Lamson) 3,000

N. 55th-st., 125 ft e of W. 57th, s f, 75x125½ ft, March 31 (J. Willey to A. J. Blakely) 1,300

100x179 ft in Blk 48, Rogers Park, 276 ft s of Chicago-av., April 17 (E. A. Kean to H. C. B. Alexander) 6,000

Kankakee-av., 254 ft s of 59th-st., w f, 100x177¾ ft, April 15 (M. A. Sacket to H. S. Sacket) 25,000

Indiana-av. (382), 125 ft s of 26th-st., w f, 24x124, April 1 (S. Brintnal to M. E. Hall) 7,500

Throop-st., s e cor W. 22d, w f, 300x344 ft, subject to R. R. right of way, Feb. 10, 1893 (H. L. Lewis to T. Wicke) 36,000

42d-st., 2583 ft w of Cottage Grove-av., 16½x99¾, April 3 (S. Bayor to W. A. Tobin) 5,650

Arthington-st., 125 ft w of S. Center-av., e f, 25x125, April 19 (T. Rowan to F. S. Kuhler) 4,000

Personal—MME. J. MAASS, FRENCH MODISTE, from Boston, on her annual visit, has opened at 1463 Michigan-av. New goods with every steamer. Please call.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL Physician, R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st.; hours, 9 to 5.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

COMBINATION BOOKCASE AND NEW MUSIC box to exchange for bicycle or diamond. Address D 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE FIXTURES, TAILORING, plumbing, interior decorating, or painting, and cash for fine new pneumatic safety. Address G V 114, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with any grade of stenographers from our special lists of our Advanced Dictation Class; some are bookkeepers; a few own machines.

NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. Businessmen read our standing advertisements and apply to us: we never apply to them, much less abjectly beg their patronage. Our prospect forbids it. J. S. BALSAM, 410 First National Bank Building.

200 COMPETENT MEN—AT ONCE—AS MACHINists, blacksmiths, and boilermakers for railroad work in the West at wages between $2.00 and $3.25 per day, according to location and efficiency. Apply Room 723 Rookery.

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Cobleneta-st., 260 ft e of N. Hoyne-av., s f,

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CHAUFFEUR who has conducting ticket, wishes position; 7 years' experience; city references required. Address 640 Tribune office.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS; married; no children; wife to do washing; private family; city references required. Address 640 Tribune office.

COACHMAN—TOUNG MAN; first-class; city references. Address 640 Tribune office.

COACHMAN wants place; 7 years' experience; city references. 1124 Wabash-av., basement.

COOK, pastry, dinner, breakfast; private family; city references. 1124 Wabash-av., basement.

CLERK—MAIL ORDER — FOR RETAIL DRY goods house. Address 640 Tribune office.

DOORKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; FEMALE PREFERRED. Applications at own apartments, 2, 3d floor, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOORKEEPER wanted; must be experienced; steady employment; good wages. Apply 1127 Wabash-av.

DRESSMAKER—FIRST-CLASS; must be experienced in fine work; steady employment; good wages. Apply 1127 Wabash-av.

DRESSMAKERS and apprentices wanted; steady work; 25 Jackson-blvd., 3d floor.

DRESSMAKERS—WANTED, 2 GOOD; steady work; 1 apprentice. 1127 Wabash-av

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN new apartment building s. e. cor. Jackson-blvd and Paulina-st.; janitor service and water free; $30 to $40 per month. F. C. HAGILL & CO., Rookery, 209 and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS IN Union Park flat building, Polk-st., just east of Ashland-av.; $20 to $25; new building; janitor service. $20 to $25; new building; janitor service. L. L. COBURN, 1006 Home Ins. Building, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED 5-ROOM FLAT; $30 per month; short lease; near Burlington depot. 1 Sawyer-av. Key at 697 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OF FOUR rooms and bath. 154 Ogden-av., top flat.

Suburban.

TO RENT—3633 CHAPEL-ST., AUSTIN. 15 blocks from Austin-av. station. 1 block from Lake-st. electric road; very desirable apartment of 6 rooms; modern conveniences; separate entrance; large yard; immediate possession. D. R. McADLEY, 139 Washington-st., 'phone 4654, or 5627 Austin.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—APARTMENT OF 8 rooms in a desirable residence locality with all conveniences for $600 to $1,000 per annum; must have good transportation facilities. T. G. DICKINSON & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—

200 6 and 8-room furnished flats, 1 to 6 months: 50 in 10th-av., east of State; state price. 50 in 10th-av., east of State; state price. SUBURBAN & CO., World's Fair Room Renting Agency QUEEN & CO., World's Fair Room Renting Agency 3142 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOWER FLAT OF 6 OR 7 rooms, without steam heat, between 66th and Halsted-sts., east of State; state particulars. Address L 246, Tribune office. Flat O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OF not less than 7 rooms, excluding bath, if possible; must have good number of rooms. Address D Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES from owners. Call in and see me before listing elsewhere. WILLIAM W. WARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, FURNISHED flat of 5 or 6 rooms for housekeeping. Address D 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—4528 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., good store and basement; living rooms in rear; plate glass front; key next door south. Enquire next door south.

TO RENT—555 WENTWORTH-AV., choice stores in the best location for plate glass, grocery, 5853; good location for hardware, notions, grocery, etc.; low rent.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND MICHIGAN-sts., stores and basements; good light, etc.; make offer.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-ST., large store, about 18x85; power if desired.

TO RENT—ST., store, with living rooms in rear; fine location for shoe; low rent.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER RACINE AND WRIGHTWOOD-AVS., choice stores in this large block; possession any time; reasonable rent; owner on premises. W. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (Former offices of Turner & Bond).

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES—

2114 Wabash-av., 6 rooms.
2116 Wabash-av., 6, 7 and 8 rooms.
2118 Wabash-av., 6, 7 and 8 rooms.
All s. e. cor. Armour-av., 7 stores.
2120 Wabash-av., s. w. cor. Dearborn-st.
2117-19 Cottage Grove-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165. NOW occupied by Siegel, Cooper & Co., northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. 1st, 2d, 3d floors and basement; will rent separately if desired; steam heat; elevator service. D. W. FENTON, 130 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—948 AND 945 E. LAKE-ST.—STORE and basement, 40x165. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2114 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, AIRY store; splendid location. 2118 Wabash-av., 10-room house; in good order. Apply to S. GRESTEN, Windsor Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—15X43; ON LA SALLE-ST., near Madison; also show window; any business except liquors. H. HILL & CO., 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE NEW FINE 8-STORY BRICK building, 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av., 67x165 specially adapted for carriage or furniture manufacturers. APPLY TO EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—496-498 STATE-ST., STORE, 40X100, suitable for garden restaurant or saloon purposes. JAN VLISSINGEN & ISMOND, Metropolitan Block, 140 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS DISTRICT, store and basement, 22x80; $75 per month; eight months' lease. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, FINE PLATE-FRONT store, 3618 Halsted-st.; A 1 location for business; $50. Also nice store 446 Sedgwick-st. D. W. STORRS, 335 Rookery.

FOR RENT—NEW STORE; 2 FRONTAGES; 387 Dearborn-st.; 25x70; 1 to 3 years' lease; terms low. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—197 MICHIGAN-AV., BRICK store building. CHASE & CO 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORES IN THE WELLSBORO, n. w. corner Calumet and 31st-st.; $30. Apply at OLLIS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

FOR RENT—HYDE PARK STORES—$35, $45, and $75; 5210 Lake-av., good for restaurant or any business. WILL S. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE—122 QUINCY-ST., BETween La Salle and Wells-sts.; light front and rear; $25 per month. OWNER, 1715 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—137 47TH-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, 2-story store and flat building; $30 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 96 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—STORE—3310 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; $45. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—STORE, 1316 Wabash-av. Call on C. C. COE, 1304 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 3011-13 COTTAGE GROVE-av., 40x84 ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE OR PART; FINE corner; good locality. 241 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—38 STATE-ST.—LARGE STORE OR building, south of Adams-st. Enquire of S. M. MOORE.

TO RENT—1201-1203 STATE-ST.—TWO NICE stores, at $1,000. 94 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 96 Washington-st.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

1308 Milwaukee-av., store.
1307 Milwaukee-av., store and basement.
1306 W. 18th-st., store and flat of 6 rooms above; suitable for saloon; $60.
My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long.

BUSINESS SOLICITED. MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR RENT—183 W. HARRISON, STORE WITH flat 5 rooms over and 4-room brick cottage in rear, all for $60 per month. 476 W. Lake, store and basement, $30. 208 W. Madison, store and basement, $40. 52 Blue Island-av., with flat over, $30. GRIFFEN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—STORES IN THE NEW APARTment building, southeast corner West Taylor and Aberdeen; excellent location for drug store, grocery, meat market, etc. HARRISON BROS., Agents, 22 Times Bldg.

TO RENT—FOR BARBER, BAKERY, OR DRUG store in Vernon Park flat building, Polk-st., just east of Dearborn-av.; 46 flats in building; agent on premises. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES IN THE NEW Ayrshire Block on Western-av. and Lexington-st.; 2 blocks from Madison-st. cars; 22 flats above. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 279 OGDEN-AV. $25 store and living rooms, 119 N. Lincoln-st., just east of Dearborn-av.; 46 flats in building; agent on premises. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK STORES, 209 and 211 W. Adams-st., suitable for grocery and market. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FINE PLATE-FRONT STORE, 1358 W. Madison-st.; only $40. D. W. STORRS, 335 Rookery.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FIVE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, millinery, confectionery, barber shop, cigar store, etc. G. F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—2 NEW STORES ON LINCOLN-st., at intersection of Belden-av. and Orchard-st.; 2 corners; cable cars; stores front on Lincoln-av. and extend through with rear fronts on Orchard-st. GRANGER SMITH, MILLER & CO. 138 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—287 E. KINZIE-ST., STORE AND basement. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LIGHT offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, hot water, etc.; $18 to $36 per month. My renting department Allows nothing to remain idle long. Business solicited. Money to loan. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT $1 TO $1.25 PER SQ. FT. in one of the best modern office buildings on Dearborn-st.; marble entrance, passenger elevators, steam heat, splendid vaults, front rooms; location is right for lawyers, corporations etc. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES AND SPACE AT 307 to 325 Dearborn-st.; steam heat, good light, and prices if desired; the cheapest in the city. Call and be convinced. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE "SAFE BUILD ing," Dearborn-st.; only 90 cents per sq. ft., including steam heat, janitor service, passenger elevator, large vaults, etc.; will call with plans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A WELL FURNISHED OFfice, for dentist, physician, or other professional man. Apply at Masonic Temple, 1012.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST. Portland House; passenger elevator; steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF FIVE OFFICES, Rookery Building, in whole or part; rent reasonable. Inquire 1101 The Rookery.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, PLEASANT OFFICE IN CENtral Music Hall Building, 126 Washington-st. D. M. WOLF, Agent, Room 18, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER DEARBORN and Washington-sts., desirable office on 2d floor. J. W. PARLIN, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AND LARGE rooms, single or en suite, in the MARINE BUILDING, Northeast corner Lake and La Salle-sts. Vaults, steam heating, and everything modern and first-class. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 94 Marine Building.

TO RENT—ROOKERY OUTSIDE DOUBLE OFfice; solid partition vault; carpeted; $600. 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT SAMPLE AND DESK room for manufacturers' agents; prominent corner. SCHUR, 319 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE OFFICE IN BORDEN Block. Apply at Room 60 Borden Block.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN PROMINENT OFfice building. Address D 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF FINE OFFICE, 906 CHAMber of Commerce Bldg.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 50X150, FRANKLIN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Jackson; elegant new building; every modern convenience; ready May 1. RUBEL BROTHERS, 348 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 100X100 FT. 148 TO 156 Pacific-av. Apply LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK OF 150 FT. ON THE NORTH Branch, foot of Lessing-st., near Chicago-av. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS—

STONY ISLAND-AV., S. W. Cor. 63d-st., 135 rooms; cheap.

STONY ISLAND-AV., near 64th-st., The "Ionia," 150 rooms.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., near Jefferson-av., 30, 40, or 60 rooms.

SIXTY-ROOM HOTEL, near corner of State and Van Buren-sts.

VAN VLISSINGEN & ISMOND, Est'd 1873. Major Block, 140 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FURnished complete; steam heat; large grounds with shade trees; unsurpassed location for World's Fair purposes; but one block from Art Palace entrance; on choice residence street overlooking Lake Michigan and short distance from South Park Station, Illinois Central R. R.; also stable cars; accommodate 40 people. Call on premises, 5484 Cornell-av., or apply to CHAS. H. KNAPP, Room 1330 Monadnock Bldg.

TO RENT—75-ROOM HOTEL, 198 MONROE-ST.; beautiful marble mosaic entrance trimmed with mirrors; fine passenger elevator; full glass roundcornered bay windows, front and rear; will be refished June 1; would put some money in the enterprise. LAUREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—

Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building. Branch Office, 218 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTEL—343 S. CANAL-ST., 40 ROOMS, with saloon on first floor; newly furnished throughout; steam heat; will sell furniture of hotel and saloon for $1,800; rent $2,400 per year with saloon or without furniture. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR HOTELS—CORNER, 6803 Avenue A, 40 rooms; 2 blocks from Stony Island-av.

6746 Madison-av., 30 rooms, fine order, west of Stony Island-av. Within 3 and 5 blocks of Fair. Inquire W. L. ALLEN, Tea Store, 241 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. MARKET AND MICHIGAN-sts., 4-story and b. brick bldg., 75 rooms, with 4 large stores and basements; good light; reasonable rent. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond).

TO RENT—RAILROAD HOTEL, NO. 1 OPENING; 2 close to L. C. new depot; 28 rooms. D. W. STORRS, 335 Rookery.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—91 CLARK-ST.

First, Second, and Third Floors.

About 20x70 ft. each.

In first-class condition.

Will rent for hotel or restaurant purposes.

B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—

The land under lease to May 1, 1893, to the West ern Stone Co., on Market-st., south of Van Buren. 217 feet river front and 290 feet street front, containing 40,900 foot. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE basement and sub-basement, suitable for laundry and baths; steam heat, hot water, and power My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business solicited. Money to loan. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR PURPOSES, 491 to 495 Dearborn-st.; 125 ft., cor. Stony Island-av. and 74th-st.; would put a little money in paying enterprise. For further particulars address WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV.— 24 story, 25x160, front and rear entrance; use of freight elevator. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. MARKET AND MICHigan-sts., 4-story and basement brick building, 100x70; suitable for any light manufacturing; reasonable rent. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT BASEMENT, 50X80 FT. n. e. corner State and Jackson-sts.; will divide. EUGENE F. KIMBALL, 107 Dearborn-st. Room 26.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT, GOOD SIZE, ONLY three blocks from entrance to World's Fair; will rent cheap to good party. Mendota Hotel Co., n. e. cor. 61st-st. and Ellis-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 259 AND 261 DEARborn-st., 50x75 ft.; also basement of 257 and 259 Dearborn-st. Apply to LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opp. Ill. Cen. Depot); 5 stories; 40x136; will remodel for wholesale or manufacturing business. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100, IN NEW BLDG., 19 and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. and freight elevators; electric lights and power. M. G. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE, 16,000 FT. FLOOR space; switch-track connections on C., B. & Q. Immediate possession. Inquire The Morgan Co., cor. W. 22d and Union-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY FACTORY OR WARE house, brick, 60x100, $25 per mo.; yardroom with it. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—4TH FLOOR, 128 S. CLINTON-ST., 45x 100, fine light, steam heat, and 8-horse power, at low rent; possession now or May 1.

TO RENT—6-STORY BUILDING, 264 MADISON-st., near Market-st., for a term of years. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR WITH OFFICE, 25 Michigan-av. Address WILLIAM BURROWS, 187 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 296 WABASH-AV., building 80x160; only $1,800; possession at once. OWNER, 1815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized rental department in Chicago; backed by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address DUTT BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st. Also Madison-st. and Orden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—CENTRAL DISTRICT, good store for merchant tailor; want complete details. Address D 139, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LAWYER WANTS DESK room in real estate or other office. D 118, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

39 BRYANT-AV.—NEAR 35TH-ST. AND COTtage Grove-av., board, finely furnished rooms; some for 4 gents; low prices.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD with room; double and single.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; table boarders accommodated.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMOdations for transient; first-class table and service.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMOdations for transient; first-class table and servants.

2228 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT DOUBLE AND single rooms with board; house modern.

2731 INDIANA-AV.— TO RENT — PLEASANT rooms, single or en suite; board.

3429 CALUMET-AV.—THREE YOUNG MEN TO take large front room and board; $6 per week each.

4428 CALUMET AV.—SO DESIRABLE COUPLE or gentlemen will let handsome alcove room with or without board.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD in private family; 10 minutes' walk from Fair; reasonable. Address D 66, Tribune office.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — HAND UNION Park; double and single room; homelike, superior table.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms; good board; walking distance; $5 up.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS, WITH excellent table.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING AC-commodation for a few permanent people; reference required.

262 OHIO-ST. — ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, large and small; board optional.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY AND PLEASANTly furnished rooms, with or without board; also entire parlor floor, consisting of 3 large rooms; will furnish to suit.

403 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, with superior table; refined family; choice locality; references.

440 N. STATE-ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS single or en suite, with good board; reference.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House; rooms 50c a day, $2 a week, with board $3.50 a day, $6.50 a week upward.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, 24 BREWSTER, 392 DEARborn, cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c per day, $2 per week; also to let by rooms. W. J. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL CENTENARY, 263 W. MONROE; MADison-st. cable to Morgan; American and European plan; rates 75c day up; attention send for descriptive circular; name numbers and time for special rates.

HOTEL RUSSELL, 413 WEST MADISON-ST.—EUropean plan; rates $1 per day; reasonable rates during World's Fair.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV. AND 18TH-st., modern first-class hotel. J. Q. NAVAGH, Mgr.

HOTEL ST. MARK, COR. 57TH AND WABASH-av.; will contract for exhibition prices.

THE VARSITY HOTEL, CORNER ELLIS-AV and 61st-st. (new built.) Open April 1. Send for pamphlet. World's Fair engagements made now. Call and examine our hotel.

THE ALBANY, COR. 24TH AND WABASH, NEWly refitted and furnished. IRA HOLMES, Prop.

WHEN NEAR THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS stop at Stony Island-av., from 8300 to 8600 Stony Island-av., bet. 63d and 64th-sts., one block south of the World's Fair grounds; buses, ladies' cars, lunches, etc.; sleeping apartments at first-class building; horses, carriages, and bicycles. P. J. SCHOLL, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL — EUROPEAN, VAN BUREN and Wabash-av., elevator, steam heat; free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Suburban.

GENTLEMAN BOARDER WANTED, PRIVATE family in La Grange; $6 week; breakfast and supper only. F. U. HOUSEL, 203 Washington-blvd.

Summer Resorts.

HOTEL WASHBURN, WAUKEGAN, ILL.—NOW ready to receive select family boarders for the summer; first-class; reasonable prices. Address C. B. SOURE, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICE FRONT ROOM, WITH MODERN improvements, including board, on one of the avenues south in a Jewish family; address stating price J. HENRY WEIL, Room 723 The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY OR SUBURBAN TOWN for family of six, three children and three adults. Address, giving full particulars, G V 111, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board in strictly private family for man, wife, and two children, 4 and 11; West Side. Address, with particulars, D 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WANTS ROOM and board; neighborhood Drexel or Oakwoodblvds. Address D 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, GENT. NEAR 43D-st.; permanent. References if necessary. Age between 50 and 60. Address G B 118, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—TWO FINE CONnecting front rooms; steam heat, gas; cozy; one to three squares from Elevated and boulevard trains, cables, and cafes; second floor flat, west end of new apartment building. Michigan-av. and 43d-st. Low to right parties.

TO RENT—PARTIES WILLING TO PAY LIBERally for fine apartments on 28th-st., one block from Michigan-av.; permanent arrangements at Greylock Cafe, 2427 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DURING THE FAIR, NICELY FURnished rooms in private residence near Hyde Park Hotel; all conveniences; references. Address D 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT WOODLAWN Park, in my private residence; rooms are all that you can desire; elegant location; reasonable rates within 8 minutes' walk of the Fair, 6510 Lexington-av.

TO RENT—FIVE FINE ROOMS IN PRIVATE house; single or en suite; nicely furnished; five blocks from Fair; special rates for summer. Address 445 E. 64th-st., city.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern conveniences; close to elevated and cable cars; references required. 3220 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4100 INDIANA-AV. ROOMS FOR World's Fair visitors or others; one block from L station; everything new.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR connecting, with board; steam heat, elevator, etc., on 31st-st. Address D 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6104 WOODLAWN-AV.—DETACHED private residence, three blocks from fair, furnished rooms, $2 single, two parties $3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS DURING FAIR season in private brick detached residence, 5063 Lake-av., 5 blocks north of Fair grounds.

TO RENT—1626 AND 1628 MICHIGAN-AV.; FURnished rooms; breakfast served if desired. Apply to MRS. OSGOOD.

TO RENT—1718 MICHIGAN-AV.; LARGE FRONT and other rooms; permanent guests preferred.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS (TWO) single or en suite. 3720 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—5 LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; all conveniences. 296 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 7845 EGGLESton-av., Auburn Park.

TO RENT—1841 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SUITE THREE rooms, unfurnished; private family; private modern house; only gentlemen willing to pay for first-class home need apply; will furnish if desired. 371 Rush-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room in first-class location on North Side; only those with good references need apply. Address D 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; ALSO 2 others; $15 and $20; house modern, facing Lincoln Park; steam heat; private family; gentlemen only. 747 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR young man on North Side, with modern conveniences. Address D 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SINGLE AND CONNECTing front rooms with board. 449 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 561 E. DIVISion-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR TAYLOR-st., newly furnished single room for refined gentleman, reasonable. Address D 149, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PARTIES WANTING DESIRABLE rooms for the World's Fair period can make arrangements for quarters in a desirable dwelling on one of the boulevards by applying to WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—A LARGE LIST OF desirable rooms in private houses; $2, $3, $4, and $5 per week; single or en suite. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st. Oak Park Office, 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 4 NICELY FURnished or unfurnished rooms in refined American home, south of 40th, east of Wabash-av., or north of Oak-st.; privilege very light housekeeping; highest references. Address, with price and full particulars, C. C., 801 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—A QUIET FAMILY, 3 adults, desire unfurnished or furnished second floor, South Side, in private family, with privilege light housekeeping; permanent; rates must be reasonable; references. Address G V 114, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WILL PAY $30 MONTH for nicely furnished room, modern conveniences, without board; one or two blocks from L station, south 42d-st.; permanent. Address D 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH separate rooms at about $12 or $14 a month each; south of 35th-st.; permanent. Address D 86, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — DESK ROOM BY gentleman owning real estate tending to his own property; state terms and particulars. Address D 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG FRENCHMAN wishes to find in private family a comfortable room with board for about 6 months; highest references. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENT WITH A1 reference desires furnished room; North Side; private family preferred; state terms. Address D 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED CHEERful room, by single gentleman, on West Side, vicinity of Oakley-av. and Madison or Van Buren-sts. Address D 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS WITH AND WITHout board for World's Fair visitors; call and make contracts; no fees. Room 74, 136 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM, one gentleman, South Side or adjoining suburbs preferred; state terms. H. C., P. O. Box 653, City.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO LADIES WANT room, furnished or unfurnished, on West side, with privilege of breakfast. Address D 135, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR GENTLE man; state terms. Address D 71, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — ACTIVE — WITH $10,000 cash, in flour mill; established business; can make $10,000 per year upwards; advertiser owns mill; no investment in mill property required. Address G V 126, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 FOR THE REST I paying mail order business in the city. Address D 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO TAKE half interest in old established business in Colorado mountain town; good inducements to a man who will work as hard as the advertiser. Address D 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $4,000 TO JOIN reputable business man in operating amusements at World's Fair. Call 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., MANAGER, 120 Michigan-av.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT— High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone West 308.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EMERSON PIANO CO. ESTABLISHED 1849
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

To make room for WORLD'S FAIR PIANOS the Emerson Piano Co. will offer this week one dozen second-hand piano (upright and square) at half their value. In addition to our own make we also offer 13 new pianos of RELIABLE manufacture, 7⅓ octave, with handsome stool and cover, ranging from $176 to $235, fully warranted by us for five years.

THERE ARE GENUINE BARGAINS, and it will pay you to examine them.

We must have the room.
On time if desired. New Pianos to rent.
Old pianos taken in exchange.
Chicago Warerooms, EMERSON PIANO CO.,
John W. Northrop, Manager. 218 Wabash-av. Near Adams-st.

263-264 WABASH-AV.

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.

LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

Before buying it will pay you to call.

200 NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange, all in first-class order. Price $35, $50, $60, $80, and $75.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
WAREROOMS—263-264 Wabash-av., Chicago.
26 Fifth-av., New York.
226 Tremont-st., Boston.
26-28-30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
FACTORIES—BOSTON, MASS.

PAY BUT ONE PROFIT—
Buy direct from the manufacturer.

Makers of Kimball pianos and organs.
Dealers in Hallet & Davis and other pianos.
One price. One profit. Plain figures.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Second-hand organs, $15 to $40.
Second-hand square pianos, $50 to $140, including Arion, Vose, Stone, Bauer, and Steinway.
Second-hand uprights, $150 and upwards, including Arion, Bauer, Emerson, Steinway, Weber, and Chickering.
Baby grands (little used), Decker Bros. and Steinway.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

GREAT CLEARING SALE—USED PIANOS $25 less than half value to close out and make room for new uprights for World's Fair.

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

1 Bradbury	$ 90	1 Fisher	$100
1 Kimball	90	1 Vose	190
1 Emerson	90	1 Chase	200
1 Hallet & Davis	200	1 Foster	205
1 Stultz & Bauer	250	1 Chicago Music Co.	195

1 Upright for beginners, $95. Greatest chance on earth. Cash or easy payments.
Chicago Music Co., 195 and 197 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP.
THE LEADING HOUSE.
233 State-st. 239-53 Jackson-st.

200 PIANOS.
500 ORGANS.
Representing six leading makers.
50 second-hand Pianos and Organs at half value. Four own terms.
Instruments to rent for a term with a privilege of purchase.
PRICES THE LOWEST.....EASY TERMS.
Tuning, repairing, polishing, etc.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER.

$5 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano, fully warranted; price, $175, $200, and $230 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood and oak cases. OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOUR SEVEN PIANO SALESROOMS, ALL upon one floor, afford an unequaled field for intelligent piano selection. Beautiful fancy wood uprights in the following standard makes are sold only by us: KNABE, FISCHER, HAZELTON, McCAMMON, and BRAUMULLER. Inspection cordially invited. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

FOR THE BEST AND SWEETEST TONE piano,
For a piano which improves with age,
For a piano of handsome design,
For a piano that will be your delight,
For a piano that sings its own praises,
For a perfect piano go to ALL 71 Wabash-av.

TRADE AT HEADQUARTERS!
If you wish to buy or rent a piano go to JULIUS BAUER & CO'S. MANUFACTURERS, 226 and 228 WABASH-AV., near Jackson-st.
Large stock! Manufacturers' prices! Terms to suit!

CHICKERING PIANOS. CHASE BROS. PIANance, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BRO. CO. 219-221 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS AN EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO; $175 buys a Hallet & Davis upright piano; $145 buys a Reed & Sons upright piano; $135 buys a Weber upright piano, easy payments. STEGER & CO., 308 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
You can always find good bargains in second and pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 265 and 267 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, LATest styles; low rates; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WANT TO RENT FOR PRIVATE HOME or buy for cash, Steinway, Knabe, or Weber piano; upright; no other, and some but a bargain. Address D 48, Tribune office.

UPRIGHT PIANO; $150; RENT, $3. Blasius piano, with patent note indicator and practicing pedal. Sold by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

$175—A BEAUTIFUL WASHBURN UPright; in perfect condition and used but a few months; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

A BEAUTIFUL KNABE UPRIGHT OF magnificent tone quality; returned from renting $900; at exceptional opportunity; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$80, $75, $100 TO $175 EACH, SECONDhand upright pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$138 EBONY UPRIGHT; $143 MAHOGANY upright; $148 oak upright; strictly new, of popular (small) model; handsome cases; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$250—ONE CHICKERING UPRIGHT IN EXcellent condition; easy terms. LYON & HE

ASKS AN INJUNCTION.

GEORGE HOGLEN WANTS CERTAIN LAND TO REMAIN UNSOLD.

Claims He Was Induced to Exchange Chicago Property for Real Estate in Kansas City on Misleading Representations of the Latter's Value—J. L. Reade and W. H. Reade Defendants—Judgment Against the United States Rolling Stock Company for Over $843,000.

J. L. Reade and W. H. Reade are made the defendants in an action commenced in the Circuit Court by George W. Hoglen, who claims to have been worsted in a land deal negotiated by J. L. Reade, his nephew. The complainant owned property in this city valued at $30,000. For this he was given in exchange property in Kansas City, Mo., which was represented to be worth $33,000, incumbered for $10,000. He claims to have afterwards discovered that the property he received in return for his had a marketable value of only $20,000, and was incumbered for the amount stated. The complainant asks that the defendants be restrained from disposing of the property pending a hearing.

Judgment for $843,567.

Judge Baker rendered a judgment yesterday for $843,567.77 against the United States Rolling Stock company. The judgment was rendered by default. The plaintiffs were David Comford, William Brindell, Charles F. Crews, John M. Douglas, Harry K. Paxton, Charles Richardson, and Charles M. Ross. The court also awarded damages in the sum of $18,300. The United States Rolling Stock company is insolvent. Its affairs are now in the hands of a receiver of the United States Court.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

2,839—Rosa J. Able vs. City of Chicago. Case, $15,000. Williams, Holt, and Wheeler, attys.

2,841—Guilford vs. Sanitary District et al. Bill for inj. Smith and Cahill, solrs.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,866—United States vs. ninety-seven articles. Information. T. F. Milchrist, Dist. Atty.

8,867—Denard Nelson et al. vs. Tug Alpha. Libel. W. H. Condon, proc.

Superior Court—New Suits.

147,853—Phœnix Furniture Co. vs. Asa Lyon. Asst., $1,500. Paden & Gridley, attys.

147,854—William Dickinson vs. F. B. Ullery. Appeal.

147,855—Lansten Lead Works vs. U. Ryan. Asst., $600. Arthur & Launghey, attys.

147,857—Ernest Thiel vs. W. Chicago St. Ry. Co. Case, $2,000. Hermann & Ireland, attys.

147,859—Jack McAuliffe vs. B. & O. R. R. Co. Asst., $1,500. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.

147,860—Michael Hajowski vs. Michael Ortowski et al. Conf. jdgt., $474. Charles H. Barnum, atty.

147,861—Frederick W. Horne et al. vs. Bernard Brennan. Asst., $1,000. J. S. Cummings, atty.

147,862—John Bubowski vs. Ill. Steel Co. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

147,863—Rudolph Andra vs. August Schoelzel. Same, $121.25. D. P. & T. A. Hendricks, attys.

147,864—Delaney & Murphy, a corp., vs. Kate and John Wheeler. Bill for inj. and rec. P. Byrne, solr.

114,438—National Printing and Engraving Co., a corp., vs. D. B. Harrison. Asst., $1,200. L. W. Parker, atty.

114,454—Lyon & Healy, a corp., vs. W. Marriott. Garn' Crosby Bros. & Jarvis, attys.

County—New Suit.

10,890—James H. Rice vs. C. E. Brown. Appeal.

Judgments.

Judge Tuthill—3,178—Ethinger vs. Tucker; judgt. for plff., $256.—15,573—Northwestern T. Co. vs. Goodlow; deft., $209.76.—15,683—Galanco vs. Paulsen; deft., $121.72—15,579—C. N. Bk. vs. Rubel, deft., $949.—15,392—Levi vs. Rosenbaum; deft., $311.—15,127—Brandt vs. Newfield Mfg. Co.; deft., $100.16.

Judge Clifford—15,557—Jacoby vs. Mills; deft. bond; defts., $24.90.

Judge Baker—15,020—Whicher vs. Gessing; deft., $2,183.14.—14,949—Heaman vs. Wineman; deft., $3,257.70.—14,943—Bimshal vs. same; defts., $5,028.—15,768—Wile vs. Wilmersdorf; deft., $1,831.—14,917—Murphy vs. McNamara; defts., $856.—15,861—Wicks vs. Colder; defts., $350 and sci. fa.—14,156—Wood vs. Wineman; deft., $957.80.

Judge McConnell—15,348—Horstal vs. Ludolph; defts., $512.66.—14,720—Perry Stove Co. vs. Noyes; deft., $257.33.—13,481—S. L. S. Co. vs. Wilmersdorf; deft., $218.27.—15,339—Horsthal vs. Patton; deft., $633.02.—15,473—Gillette; deft., $597.59.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—165—McCormick vs. Flaherty; dec. $4,783—George E. vs. Myrtle G. Sanderson; dec. div.

Judge Collins—4,914—Pike vs. Rowe; decree of sale.

Judge Horton—4,742—Emily vs. Harry Witting; dec. div.—5,380—Lizzie vs. James H. Keogh; dec. of div.

Calls for Today.

United States Courts—No courts.

Judge Stein—Nos. 52. No 26 on call.

Judge Brentano—Will hear default divorces in Judge Ewing's room.

Judge Huttenson—Nos. 9,854, 3,855, 2,846, 5,932, 3,7-9, 1,946, 3,854, 7,417, 3,967, 5,488, and 11,481.

Judge Goggin—No call. No. 1,027 on bg.

Judge Tuley—No call. No. 6 on bg.

Judge Collins—No call. No. 66 on bg.

Judge Horton—Motions of course at 9:30 and criminal court at 10.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 112,320, 2,895, 2,960, 2,965, 2,960, 3,008 and 3,022.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 3,313, 3,790, 3,118, 3,635, 3,747, and 9,526.

Judge Baker—Nos. 4,899, 5,053, 5,061, 5,098, 5,054, 5,095, 5,124, 5,163, 5,192, and 5,200.

Judge McConnell—Nos. 2,904, 2,919, 2,931, 2,984, 2,984, 3,011, 3,036, 3,039, 3,048, and 3,050.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 4,010, 4,114, 4,153, 3,410, 3,142, 3,143, 3,154, 3,145, 3,960, 5,961, 5,962, and 3,110.

Judge McCallen—Nos. 10,319, 10,325, 10,347, 10,351, 10,354, 10,360, 10,364, 10,365, and 10,366.

Judge Kohlsaat—General business.

Judge Ewing—Branch 1—Call not extended.

Judge Wing—Branch 2—Nos. 1,856, 1,778, 1,795, 1,797, 1,799, 1,906, 1,798, 1,800, 1,829, 1,872.

Judge Allen—Branch 3—Nos. 1,745, 1,945, 1,946, 1,947, 2,283, 2,284, 2,286, 151, 152, 154, 1,668.

Judge Horton—Branch 4—Nos. 1,755, 2,056.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—[Special.]—The United States Supreme Court today transacted the following business:

229—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles A. Snyder et al. Submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Maury for the appellant and by B. F. Jonas for the appellees.

230—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Anna M. Dumas et al.; and 231, the United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Anna M. Dumas et al. Submitted on briefs to be filed.

234—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Moses Mock. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Dismissed on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

221—Henry H. Porter et al., appellants, vs. Dwight M. Sabin et al. Argument continued by J. M. Flower for the appellants, and by C. K. Davis for the appellees, and concluded by J. M. Flower for the appellants.

225—R. S. Rollins Sr. et al., appellants, vs. The Brierfield Coal and Iron Company et al. Argued by Preston B. Plumb and George I. Seney, two of the appellees herein, suggested, and order of publication granted on motion of Mr. Plumb for the appellants.

224—The Metropolitan National Bank of New York, appellant, vs. The St. Louis Dispatch Company et al. Stipulation to make new parties appellees herein submitted by John M. Dickson for the appellant. Argued by John M. Dickson for the appellant and by C. E. Gibson for the appellees.

226—Edward W. Leggett, appellant, vs. The Standard Oil Company. Argument commenced by Edmund Wettmore for the appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, April 21, will be as follows: 225, 227, 232, 233 and 235, 236, 238, 239, 240 and 241, 247 and 248, and 249.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., April 20.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following cases were submitted:

Wiley et al. vs. Duffy.
Snook vs. Pearsall et al.
Grim vs. Estate of Taylor.
Decow vs. Woodworth.
Tenhopen vs. Walker.
Smith vs. Blake.
Hughes vs. Tanner.
Howd, administrator, vs. Breckenridge.
Call for Friday—Nos. 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 200, 202.

IRON MARKET WEAK AND HESITATING.

Weekly Retrospect of Business from the Iron Trade Review.

Cleveland, O., April 20.—The *Iron Trade Review* this week says: The decline in Bessemer pig iron continues. Prices have gone but slightly below those of a week ago and transactions at $13.70 are reported, with the market weak and hesitating. There are clear indications as to the future. Producers believe that ordinary production is more than being taken care of by current consumption, but this view does not take into account the capacity in the valleys that is not now active. The furnace situation is not materially changed. Coke iron stocks decreased about 30,000 tons in March, but the weekly production of all furnaces advanced from 177,210 to 183,166. The blowing out of several furnaces in Virginia recently reported has resulted in a greater scarcity of good irons of all grades in the Eastern market. Southern selling centers report inquiries of moderate volume. The structural material market has weakened somewhat in the last ten days and there is not the supply of orders for early spring work that had been expected.

Popocatapetl.

The highest volcano is Popocatanetl, Mexico; 17,748 feet, with a crater a mile in diameter and 1,000 feet deep.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
—TO—
GAS CONSUMERS.

A company styling itself the "UNITED INSPECTION CO." have been making a so-called test of our gas meters. We hereby state that they are not authorized by us to make any tests of our meters, and we do not recognize their certificates in any way, shape, or manner. We further state that we have not and will not make any rebate on gas bills on any of their certificates which have been or may be presented to us. Any consumer who has reason to believe that his meter is not in perfect order may apply to us for a test of the same; if this test is not satisfactory the consumer may apply to the City Gas Inspector, whose certificates of tests are the only ones that are recognized by this company. The methods employed by the United Inspection Co. are such as will not insure a correct test of a meter. They sometimes style themselves the "UNITED STATES INSPECTION CO.," which might give the impression to the consumer that they are representatives of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. Respectfully,

Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.

HANDSOME OFFICES
AND ONE STORE
FOR RENT
In the New Magnificent Fireproof
WESTERN BANK NOTE BLDG.,
Michigan-av. and Madison-st.

OFFICE OF
The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
CHICAGO, April 15th, 1893.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Illinois, at eleven o'clock a. m. Wednesday, May 17, 1893, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to consider the question of changing the day of the annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from April 17th to May 17th, 1893, both inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES.
Single and in Suites. Can arrange to accommodate large corporation on third and fourth floors in the
GARDEN CITY BLOCK,
N. W. Corner of
FIFTH-AV. AND RANDOLPH-ST.
Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO. Room 308.

Are Your Gas Bills High?
The United Inspection Co. make correct tests of gas meters on your premises. Circulars on application.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.
A large and profitable business. Product a staple commodity. Headquarters in city. Plant outside. Full information as to samples, capacity, etc. Close investigation will be given to responsible persons. For particulars apply to
GEORGE S. BAKER, Attorney at Law,
175 Dearborn-st.

NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.
New York, April 7, 1893.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT on the preferred and ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the Common Stock of the Company, both payable on the 1st day of May next at the transfer office of the Company, 138 Front-st., this city. The transfer books will close April 18, at 12 m., and reopen May 2 next, at 10 a. m.

G. W. SEAVER LOPER, Treasurer.

6% ILL. FARM LOANS FOR SALE
in sums to suit, from $1,000 to $10,000 each, to net 6 per cent. This offer will not remain open long.
ANTHONY LOAN & T. UST CO., Peoria, Ill

BEARS IN CONTROL.

PRICES OF STOCKS MUCH DEPRESSED BY THE GOLD SITUATION.

Legitimate Influences at Work in Wheat—May Sells at a Discount Under July—Interest Chiefly in New Crop Deliveries—Spring Seeding Delayed in the Northwest—Cold Weather Unfavorable—Corn and Oats Quiet and Nearly Steady—Some Good Buying of Provisions.

The financial sky showed no signs of clearing yesterday. There was no break in sterling rates. The market was indeed firmer, if anything, sales of sterling demand bills being reported above 490. That in itself is practically a premium on gold, for the metal can be exported at 488, and these excessive rates for sterling are a measure of the difficulty that already exists in changing ordinary currency into gold.

There is a phase of this gold situation here in the West of which but little has been heard, but which promises with the first appearance of a premium on gold to become a most disturbing factor. The various large banks of Canada, including the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Merchants' Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Bank of Montreal, have made within the last few months heavy loans throughout the Northwest on wheat. These loans will aggregate millions of dollars. They have invariably been made on notes which stipulated the payment should be made in gold. This grain paper will fall due in May and it will have to be paid in gold if the lenders so demand. They will of course demand such payment, and with the first sign of a gold premium the matter of getting the gold to repay these loans becomes a serious one. Considerable paper of this sort has been made in Chicago, but there is much more of it throughout the Northwest, particularly in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The makers of these gold notes are already becoming worried. Some of them have already offered to make a considerable sacrifice if the bank will insert in the gold paid provision which is above their signature, but the banks stand firm in demanding that the right to enforce gold payment be maintained. These foreign banks are indeed, in a peculiar situation. They are loaning the deposits of their Canadian clients. Repayment to their depositors must be made in gold, and they can do nothing less than demand that the loans which they have made be paid in the same medium.

Nearly all the telegraph wires were down between here and New York yesterday and communication was almost cut off. The only private wires working were those of Gurnee, Walker & Co. and Postal Telephone circuits. The New York market held rather stubbornly for a time after the opening, but the bears were in full control later in the day, and the market closed with prices the lowest that have been touched.

The local stock market was largely influenced by New York quotations, which were weak at the opening. West Chicago dropping between two miles from 230 to 226. Lake Street and North Side opened at 225 for the account. West Side stock came out freely at 200, but before the close of the morning session a rally started. Stock was supplied on every freighth advance, but the quotations went to 203¾. The decline in the New York market was started by the time the second call on the local exchange began and the opening here on that call was weak. West Side started at 201 and dropped steadily to 200, that point with free offerings down to 199. North Side fell a point to 234 and was offered down to 233 without takers, the best bid being 231. West Side was freely offered at 198 at the close.

Trading was light in miscellaneous stocks and prices generally heavy. Lake street stock was notably heavy, being in good supply at 27. The breweries were dull and fairly firm. A fair demand continues for bank and other bonds, and there was a better demand for bonds generally yesterday than has been the case for some days.

The room traders have turned bearish pretty unanimously. Even the most stalwart bulls no longer profess to look for quotations for the street railway stock can be moved without reference to anything else in the financial world. There was selling yesterday by some of the bull leaders. Some traders who thought that the 1,600 shares of account West Side recently sold by Counselman & Day was in considerable part at least short stock were of the opinion yesterday that those short sales were being covered. If they were short sales the opportunity was open to cover at a 10 point profit. Probably some new shorts were put out yesterday in a small way, but they were mostly considered as soon as fractional profits were shown. The talk that was heard a few days ago to the effect that these street railway stocks are now so closely held that it is next to impossible to buy any of them hardly sounds plausible in the light of yesterday's transactions. Stock came out with great freedom yesterday and throughout the day was in a supply that considerably deepened the demand.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C B & M Co	40	150 W C St R R act	202¼
5 M & C B Co	163	15 NOS R R Co	203

BONDS.

$6000 C G L A Co 5s b	99	$4000 W C St R R deb 6s	100¾
1000 do	99		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 W C St R R act	201	200 W C St R R Co act	200
10 do	200½	50 do act	199¾
50 do	200¾	6 N S R R Co	203½
450 do act	200	300 do act	203¾
100 do act	200¾	50 do	204
100 do act	200¾	50 do act	204¼
100 do act	200¾	50 D M Co, Ill. act	133
50 do	201	11 C P & L Co pfd	80
100 do act	201¾	50 L St L R R	27
10 do	202¼	50 do act	27¼
100 do	202¾	100 do	27½
100 do act	203	100 C & C C & D act	69¾
250 do act	203¼		

BONDS.

$5000 N C C R y 4½s	96	$500 C C R y 5-20 4½s	98

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

300 W Chi St R R act	201	200 W C St R R Co act	200
50 do act	200¾	50 do act	199¾
200 do act	200¾	50 N C S R R Co	203¾
50 do act	200¾	50 do act	204
50 do act	200¾	50 do act	204¼
100 do	200	165 Lake St L R R	27
300 do act	200	100 C & C Co act	133
50 do act	200¾	50 C B & M Co act	164

SALES AFTER CALLS.

100 W C S R R act	199¾	200 W C S R R act	199
50 do act	199¾	50 N Y B Co	199¾
50 do	199	50 Lake St L R R	27

BONDS.

$5000 Chi & S S Hap Tran Co 5s			95¾

Sterling quotations remain firmly at the highest point quoted Wednesday. Actual sales above 490 were said to have been made. The local supply of commercial bills is large enough to meet what, but the increase is of but trifling moment as compared with the whole situation. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	488	490
Actual	487¾	489½
Documentary	485¾	488

New York exchange has suddenly dropped to 40c premium and was in large supply yesterday. The movement of the grain fleet is probably accountable for the increase in Eastern exchange.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 20.	*April 13.*
New York	$119,575,536	$115,250,000
Boston	15,822,336	15,764,644
Chicago	16,837,000	17,023,000
Philadelphia	12,856,263	13,015,196
St. Louis	3,968,035	4,278,727
Baltimore	2,018,923	2,544,632
New Orleans	1,937,965	1,670,205

New York exchange quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c premium; Boston, 17c to 20c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 20.—[Special.]—The stock speculation was feverish and unsettled again today by the same causes which have operated against the market for the past week or two. The uncertainty in regard to the Treasury policy, the strength of sterling exchange, the talk of heavy gold engagements, and the signs of increased stringency in money all tended to unsettle the views of holders of stocks. At the same time the bears were emboldened to make more vigorous attacks upon such stocks as they knew to be unprotected. Taken altogether the losses were by no means heavy. Missouri Pacific fell off 3%. National Cordage preferred 3, Lake Shore 2¾, Manhattan 2¼, General Electric 1¾ and Western Union 1¾. The remainder of the list yielded ¾@1¼ per cent. A number of shares advanced ¾@1 per cent during the morning, but reacted later on in sympathy with the stocks just named. Just previous to the close was a recovery of ¼ to 1¾ from the lowest on reports, which proved to be well founded, that Secretary Carlisle would come out with an official statement in regard to his policy this evening. It is to be said that in a majority of instances the net declines for the day were less than a point. This is explained by the fact that outsiders attracted by the low prices were buyers on all the reactions. Among the specialties Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred broke 18 points to 84, Edison Illuminating 4½, and Richmond Terminal preferred 3 to 29. Edison Illuminating rallied 2½ per cent. The market closed steadier in tone. Railway bonds were weak. The sales were $961,000. The Reading declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. Richmond and Danville deb. fell 2 to 84. Richmond Terminal trust 5s, 2 to 43@43. Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts, 3¾ to 78¾@79¾; Louisville and Nashville 5s rose 2¾ to 109¾.

Money on call was more active, ranging from 4 to 6 per cent, last loan 4, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@487¾ for 60 days and 489¼@489¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 315,500 shares, including: Atchison, 6,100; Burlington and Quincy, 27,300; Chesapeake and Ohio, 3,900; Cotton Oil, 5,700; Chicago Gas, 14,200; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,100; Distilling, 8,900; Erie, 5,800; General Electric, 10,000; Lake Shore, 3,600; Manhattan, 4,100; Missouri Pacific, 37,800; National Lead, 2,200; National Cordage, 10,200; New England, 21,500; Northwest, 3,700; Northern Pacific preferred, 8,600; Reading, 7,900; Rock Island, 5,600; St. Paul, 23,500; Sugar, 37,800; Western Union, 23,900.

Government bonds were lower. State bonds dull.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing—Ap'20*	*Ap'19*
Atchison	872	32¾	31¾	31¾	32¾
Am. Cot. Oil	1,592	45¾	44¾	44¾	45
Do pfd	300	79¾	79	79	79¾
Am. Sugar	29,200	101¾	100¾	101¾	101
Am. Tob	200	89	88¾	88¾	90
Can. Pac	695	83	82¾	82¾	83¾
C. B. & Q	18,300	93¾	92¾	92¾	93¾
C. & N. W	3,413	111¾	111	111	111¾
Do pfd	216	140	140	140	141¾
C., M. & St. P	22,119	76¾	75¾	76¾	76¾
Do pfd	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	121
C., R. I. & P	6,773	81	80¾	81	81¾
C., St. P., M. & O	1,672	51¾	50¾	50¾	51
Consol. Gas	1,316	55¾	54¾	54¾	55
Ches. & Ohio	3,950	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Colo. Fuel	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	64¾
C., C., C. & St. L	1,087	49¾	46¼	49¾	49¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	675	116	115¾	116	117
Cen. Gas (N. Y.)	210	139¾	138¾	139¾	64¾
Chicago Gas	10,543	95¾	94¾	95	94¾
C. J. R. U. S. Yds		107	103	101	
D., L. & W	8,368	142¾	141¾	142¾	142¾
Del. & Hud	1,633	139	137¾	137¾	139
Den. & Rio G. pfd	765	54	53¾	53¾	54
Dist. & C. F. Co	9,515	28¾	27¾	27¾	27¼
East Tenn	100	34	34	34	36
Gen. Elec	6,765	100¾	98¾	99¾	100¾
Hocking Valley	405	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Lake Shore	3,342	129¾	126¾	127	126¾
Louis. & Nash	2,461	73	72¾	72¾	73¾
L. E. & W	4,385	21¾	21¼	21¼	22¼
Do pfd	1,577	77¾	76¾	77¾	77
L. S. A. & T. Co	560	21¾	21	21¾	23
Mo. Pacific	36,800	46¾	45¾	46¾	47¾
M., K. & T. pfd	600	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
Manhattan	2,875	146¾	144¾	144¾	145¾
N. Y. C. & St. L	1,980	31¾	31¼	31¼	32
Nor. Pac	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	7,613	39¾	36¾	38¾	39¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	5,150	20¾	19¾	19¾	20
N. Y. Cent	705	106	105	105¾	106¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Nor. Am. Co	700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
N. Y., O. & W	400	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Nat. Linseed	400	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Nat. Lead	10,500	38¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
Do pfd	900	81¾	80	80¾	82
Nat. Cordage	10,765	60¾	59¾	60	59¾
Do pfd	800	101¾	101	101	104
N. Y., C. & St. L	100	17	17	17	17¾
Do 2d pfd	100	36	36	36	37¾
Phila. & Reading	7,435	23¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
Pac. Mail	1,200	20¾	20	20¾	20¾
Peo., D. & E	100	13	13	13	
Pull. Pal. Car	200	166¾	166¾	166¾	167
Rich. Term	375	8¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	505	31	29	29	
So. Pac	1,000	31¾	30¾	31	31¾
Tex. Pac	535	8¾	8	8	8¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Phila. Coal	1,975	21¼	20¾	20¾	21¾
U. S. Rubber	300	57	56	57	55¾
Union Pac	6,241	36	35	35¾	36¾
Do pfd	200	85	85		
Wabash	405	10¾	9¾	9¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,758	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
West. Union	25,810	90¾	89¾	89¾	91¾
Wis. Central	100	12	12	12	12¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	Fargo	147
American	117	United States	62

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	113¾	U. S. 2s reg	99
U. S. 4s, coup	113¾		

MINING STOCKS.

New York, April 20.—Crown Point, $75.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.25; Gould and Curry, $1.40; Hale and Norcross, $1.30; Homestake, $11.00; Mexican, $1.60; Ontario, $14.00; Ophir, $2.30; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, $1.10; Yellow Jacket, 30c; Iron Silver, 30c; Quicksilver, $2.50; Quicksilver preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 15c.

Boston, Mass., April 20.—Allouez Mining company, 60c; Atlantic, $2.75; Boston and Montana, $24.87½; Butte and Boston, $8.25; Calumet and Hecla, $300.00; Centennial, $9.00; Franklin, $13.25; Humboldt, $7.50; Osceola, $32.50; Quincy, $123.00; Santa Fe Copper, $2.00; Tamarack, $198.00.

San Francisco, Cal., April 20.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 25c; Best & Belcher, $1.65; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Chollar, 75c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.60; Brown Point, 5c; Overman, 10c. Long distance telephone circuits. The New York market held rather stubbornly for a time after the opening, but the bears were in full control later in the day, and the market closed with prices the lowest that have been touched.

The local stock market was largely influenced by New York quotations, which were weak at the opening. West Chicago dropping between two miles from 230 to 226. Lake Street and North Side opened at 225 for the account. West Side stock came out freely at 200, but before the close of the morning session a rally started. Stock was supplied on every freighth advance, but the quotations went to 203¾. The decline in the New York market was started by the time the second call on the local exchange began and the opening here on that call was weak. West Side started at 201 and dropped steadily to 200, that point with free offerings down to 199. North Side fell a point to 234 and was offered down to 233 without takers, the best bid being 231. West Side was freely offered at 198 at the close.

Trading was light in miscellaneous stocks and prices generally heavy. Lake street stock was notably heavy, being in good supply at 27. The breweries were dull and fairly firm. A fair demand continues for bank and other bonds, and there was a better demand for bonds generally yesterday than has been the case for some days.

The room traders have turned bearish pretty unanimously. Even the most stalwart bulls no longer profess to look for quotations for the street railway stock can be moved without reference to anything else in the financial world. There was selling yesterday by some of the bull leaders. Some traders who thought that the 1,600 shares of account West Side recently sold by Counselman & Day was in considerable part at least short stock were of the opinion yesterday that those short sales were being covered. If they were short sales the opportunity was open to cover at a 10 point profit. Probably some new shorts were put out yesterday in a small way, but they were mostly considered as soon as fractional profits were shown. The talk that was heard a few days ago to the effect that these street railway stocks are now so closely held that it is next to impossible to buy any of them hardly sounds plausible in the light of yesterday's transactions. Stock came out with great freedom yesterday and throughout the day was in a supply that considerably deepened the demand.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C B & M Co	40	150 W C St R R act	202¼
5 M & C B Co	163	15 NOS R R Co	203

BONDS.

$6000 C G L A Co 5s b	99	$4000 W C St R R deb 6s	100¾
1000 do	99		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 W C St R R act	201	150 W C St R R act	202¼
10 do	200¾	50 do act	201¾
50 do	201	6 N S R R Co	203½
450 do act	200	300 do act	203¾
100 do act	200¾	50 do	204
100 do act	200¾	50 do act	204¼
100 do act	200¾	50 D M Co, Ill. act	133
50 do	201	11 C P & L Co pfd	80
100 do act	201¾	50 L St L R R	27
10 do	202¼	50 do act	27¼
100 do	202¾	100 do	27½
100 do act	203	100 C & C C & D act	69¾
250 do act	203¼		

BONDS.

$5000 N C C R y 4½s	96	$500 C C R y 5-20 4½s	98

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

300 W Chi St R R act	201	200 W C St R R Co act	200
50 do act	200¾	50 do act	199¾
200 do act	200¾	50 N C S R R Co	203¾
50 do act	200¾	50 do act	204
50 do act	200¾	50 do act	204¼
100 do	200	165 Lake St L R R	27
300 do act	200	100 C & C Co act	133
50 do act	200¾	50 C B & M Co act	164

SALES AFTER CALLS.

100 W C S R R act	199¾	200 W C S R R act	199
50 do act	199¾	50 N Y B Co	199¾
50 do	199	50 Lake St L R R	27

BONDS.

$5000 Chi & S S Hap Tran Co 5s			95¾

Sterling quotations remain firmly at the highest point quoted Wednesday. Actual sales above 490 were said to have been made. The local supply of commercial bills is large enough to meet what, but the increase is of but trifling moment as compared with the whole situation. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	488	490
Actual	487¾	489½
Documentary	485¾	488

New York exchange has suddenly dropped to 40c premium and was in large supply yesterday. The movement of the grain fleet is probably accountable for the increase in Eastern exchange.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 20.	*April 13.*
New York	$119,575,536	$115,250,000
Boston	15,822,336	15,764,644
Chicago	16,837,000	17,023,000
Philadelphia	12,856,263	13,015,196
St. Louis	3,968,035	4,278,727
Baltimore	2,018,923	2,544,632
New Orleans	1,937,965	1,670,205

New York exchange quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c premium; Boston, 17c to 20c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 20.—[Special.]—The stock speculation was feverish and unsettled again today by the same causes which have operated against the market for the past week or two. The uncertainty in regard to the Treasury policy, the strength of sterling exchange, the talk of heavy gold engagements, and the signs of increased stringency in money all tended to unsettle the views of holders of stocks. At the same time the bears were emboldened to make more vigorous attacks upon such stocks as they knew to be unprotected. Taken altogether the losses were by no means heavy. Missouri Pacific fell off 3¾. National Cordage preferred 3, Lake Shore 2¾, Manhattan 2¼, General Electric 1¾ and Western Union 1¾. The remainder of the list yielded ¾@1¼ per cent. A number of shares advanced ¾@1 per cent during the morning, but reacted later on in sympathy with the stocks just named. Just previous to the close was a recovery of ¼ to 1¾ from the lowest on reports, which proved to be well founded, that Secretary Carlisle would come out with an official statement in regard to his policy this evening. It is to be said that in a majority of instances the net declines for the day were less than a point. This is explained by the fact that outsiders attracted by the low prices were buyers on all the reactions. Among the specialties Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred broke 18 points to 84, Edison Illuminating 4½, and Richmond Terminal preferred 3 to 29. Edison Illuminating rallied 2½ per cent. The market closed steadier in tone. Railway bonds were weak. The sales were $961,000. The Readings declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. Richmond and Danville deb. fell 2 to 84. Richmond Terminal trust 5s, 2 to 43@43. Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts, 3¾ to 78¾@79¾; Louisville and Nashville 5s rose 2¾ to 109¾.

Money on call was more active, ranging from 4 to 6 per cent, last loan 4, closed off